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The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

VOL. XV. HUNTINGDON, PA., MAY 2, 1860. NO. 45.

Select Poetry.

MY MOTHER.

I.

Ah! well do I remember me,
In childhood's happy days,
Of a meek-eyed, gentle mother,
Who taught my lips to praise;
Who told me tales of years gone by,
And sung me oft to rest,
In plaintive strains of melody,
When pillow'd on her breast.

II.

Ah! well I do remember me,
When riper years had come,
Of that mother's tender counsels
In my own early home;
And when I left, thro' love of change,
The scenes of joyous youth,
It was her voice that whispered low
The words of love and truth.

III.

Ah! well I do remember me,
When thro' the lapse of years,
I homeward turn'd my weary steps
Thro' guilt, and wo, and tears,
'Twas the same sweet tone and melting eye,
To me a welcome gave. * *
Those speaking eyes, those welcome tones
Are now but of the grave.

[*The "Printer."*]

Miscellaneous News.

The Mountain Massacre---Horrible Confession.

The Salt Lake *Valley Tan*, of February 27th, contains a statement from Wm. H. Rogers, in regard to the massacre at Mountain Meadow, in September, 1857, when one hundred and twenty men, women, and children, emigrants from Arkansas, were murdered by the Mormons. In company with Dr. Forney, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Utah Territory, Dr. Rogers, about a year since, traversed the district of country where the massacre occurred. The scene of the tragedy is thus described:

"When we arrived here in April, 1859, more than a year and a half after the massacre occurred, the ground, for a distance of more than a hundred yards around a central point, was covered with the skeletons and bones of human beings, interspersed with the rolls or bunches of tangled or matted hair, which, from its length, evidently belonged to females. In places the bones of small children were lying side by side with those of grown persons, as if parent and child had met death at the same instant and with the same stroke. Small-bonnets and dresses, and scraps of female apparel, were also to be seen on the ground there, like the bones of those who wore them, bleached from long exposure; but their shape was in many instances, entire. In a gulch or hole in the ravine by the side of the road, a large number of leg and arm bones, and also of skulls, could be seen sticking above the surface, as if they had been buried there, but the action of the water and the digging of the wolves had again exposed them to sight. The entire scene was one too horrible and sickening for language adequately to describe."

On the authority of information communicated in his presence to Judge Cradlebaugh, by a participant in the massacre, Mr. Rogers describes the attack on the emigrants, the protracted siege which they endured, and finally the treacherous artifice by which they were induced to surrender—when all were brutally murdered. He says:

As soon as it became known that Judge C. intended holding a court, and investigating the circumstances of the massacre, and that he would have troops to insure protection, and enforce his writs if necessary, several persons visited him at his rooms at late hours of the night, and informed him of different facts connected with the massacre.—All these that called thus, stated that it would be at the risk of their lives if it became known that they had communicated anything to him; and they requested Judge Cradlebaugh, if he met them in public in the daytime, not to recognize them as persons that he had before seen.

One of the men who called thus on Judge Cradlebaugh, confessed that he participated in the massacre, and gave the following account of it:

Previous to the massacre there was a council held at Cedar City, which President Haight ? Bishops Higby and Leed attended. At this council they designated or appointed a large number of men residing in Cedar City and in other settlements around, to perform the work of dispatching these emigrants. The men appointed for this purpose were instructed to resort, well-armed, at a given time, to a spring or small stream, lying a short distance to the left of the road leading into the Meadows, and not very far from Hamblin's ranch, but concealed from it by intervening hills. This was the place of rendezvous; and here the men, when they arrived, painted and otherwise disguised themselves so as to resemble Indians. From thence they proceeded, early on Monday morning, by a path or trail which leads from this spring directly into the Meadows, and enters the road some distance beyond Hamblin's ranch. By taking this route they could not be seen by any one at the ranch.

On arrival at the corral of the emigrants, a number of men were standing on the outside by the campfires, which, from appearances they had just been building. These were first fired upon, and at the first discharge several of them fell dead or wounded; the remainder immediately ran to the inside of the corral, and began fortifying themselves, and preparing for defense as well as they could, by shoving their wagons closer together and digging holes into which to lower them, so as to keep the shots from going under and striking them. The attack continued in a desultory and irregular manner for four or five days. The corral was closely watched, and if any of the emigrants showed themselves they were instantly fired at from without, if they attempted to go to the spring, which was only a few yards distant, they were sure to fall by the rifles of their assailants. In consequence of the almost certain death that resulted from any attempt to procure water, the emigrants, before the siege discontinued, suffered intensely from thirst. The assailants, believing at length that the emigrants could not be subdued by the means adopted, resorted to teachery and stratagem to accomplish what they had been unable to do by force. They returned to the spring where they had painted and disguised themselves previous to commencing the attack, and there removed those disguises and again assumed their ordinary dress.

After this, Bishop Lee, with a party of men, returned to the camp of the emigrants, bearing a white flag as a signal of truce.—From the position of the corral, the emigrants were able to see them some time before they reached it. As soon as they discerned it, they dressed a little girl in white, and placed her at the entrance of the corral, to indicate their friendly feelings to the persons bearing the flag. Lee and his party, on arriving, were invited into the corral, where they stayed about an hour, talking with them about the attack that had been made upon them. Lee told the emigrants that the Indians had gone off over the hills, and that if they would lay down their arms and give up their property, he and his party would conduct them back to Cedar City; but if they went out with their arms, the Indians would look upon it as an unfriendly act, and would again attack them. The emigrants, trusting to Lee's honor and to the sincerity of his statement, consented to the terms which he proposed, and left their property and all their arms at the corral, and, under the escort of Lee and his party, started towards the North in the direction of Cedar City. After they had proceeded about a mile on their way, on a signal given by Bishop Higby, who was one of the party that went to the corral with Lee, the slaughter began.

The men were mostly killed or shot down at the first fire, and the women and children who immediately fled in different directions were pursued and dispatched.

Such was the substance, if not the exact words of a statement made by a man to Judge Cradlebaugh, in my presence, who at the same time confessed that he participated in the horrible events which he related. He also gave Judge C. the names of twenty-five or thirty other men living in the region, who assisted in the massacre. He offered also to make the same statement in court and under oath, if protection was guaranteed to him.—He gave as a reason for divulging these facts, that they had tormented his mind and conscience since they occurred, and he expressed a willingness to stand a trial for his crime.

Democratic National Convention.

The Democratic National Convention, now in session in Charleston, is composed of 303 delegates, as follows:—

FREE STATES.

	Votes.		Votes.
Maine,	8	Indiana,	13
New Hampshire,	5	Illinois,	11
Vermont,	5	Michigan,	6
Massachusetts,	13	Wisconsin,	5
Rhode Island,	4	Iowa,	4
Connecticut,	6	Minnesota,	4
New York,	35	California,	4
New Jersey,	7	Oregon,	3
Pennsylvania,	27		
Ohio,	23	Total (18 States)	183

SLAVE STATES.

	Votes.		Votes.
Delaware,	3	Louisiana,	6
Maryland,	8	Texas,	4
Virginia,	15	Tennessee,	12
North Carolina,	10	Kentucky,	12
South Carolina,	8	Arkansas,	4
Georgia,	9	Missouri,	9
Florida,	3		
Alabama,	9	Total,(15 States,)	120
Mississippi,	7	Add 18 free States,	183
			303

Whole caucus, 303
Two-thirds necessary to a choice, 202

We give below the ballotings for the Presidency in every Democratic Convention since 1844.

The ballotings for President in the Democratic Convention in 1844 were as follows:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.
Buchanan,	4	9	11	17	26	25	22	2
Van Buren	146	127	121	111	103	101	99	104
Johnston,	24	39	38	32	29	23	21	—
Cass	83	94	92	105	106	119	128	114
Stewart	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Woodbury	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Calhoun,	6	1	2	1	1	1	1	—
Polk,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	266	265	266	266	266	266	266	264

The ninth ballot was unanimous for James K. Polk, of Tennessee, a new candidate, taken up at the eleventh hour.

The Convention of 1848 proceeded to ballot for President with the following result:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.
Woodbury,	58	54	58	35
Cass,	125	133	156	169
Buchanan,	55	55	41	33
Calhoun,	9	0	0	0
Dallas,	3	6	0	0
Worth,	6	5	5	1
Butler,	0	0	0	3
	251	253	255	251

It will be seen that Mr. Cass had a majority on the fourth ballot, and he was accordingly nominated by acclamation.

There were forty-nine ballotings in the Convention of 1852, all of which it is unnecessary to give. A few will be sufficient to indicate the leanings of the Convention towards particular candidates:

	1st.	11th.	31st.	48th.	49th.
Cass,	116	101	64	73	2
Buchanan,	93	87	79	28	2
Douglas,	20	50	92	33	0
Marcy,	27	27	26	90	1
Butler,	2	1	16	1	0
Houston,	3	8	10	6	0
Pierce,	0	0	0	55	283

Mr. Pearce was then declared unanimously nominated.

In the Cincinnati Convention of 1856, four years ago, there were but three candidates prominently voted for, from first to last.—These were Buchanan, Pierce and Douglas. The whole number of electoral votes at that time was 296, a majority of which was 149, and two-thirds was 198.

On the first vote the South made a strong rally for Pierce, with whom, as President, that section had been fully satisfied, though he was a New Hampshire man. He received one hundred and twenty-two votes. The North chiefly concentrated upon Buchanan, who had one hundred and thirty-five votes and a half. Douglas got but thirty-three.

There were but slight changes during the four ballots succeeding the first—three votes falling off from Pierce, and two or three form Douglas, all going over to Buchanan. On the sixth ballot twenty votes, originally cast for the two former, went to Buchanan, giving him 155, six more than a majority. His vote slightly declined on the subsequent ballots, until the fifteenth, Pierce also gradually falling off, and Douglas increasing to 63, on the fourteenth ballot. The fifteenth showed a decisive change. Pierce went down to 3½ votes, and subsequently disappeared altogether. Douglas went up to 118, and Buchanan to 168. On the sixteenth ballot Douglas received 122 votes, and Buchanan 168.—The former was then withdrawn, and Buchanan, who had repeatedly received a majority of votes during the previous ten ballotings, but had not come nearer than within thirty votes of two-thirds, was unanimously nominated.

We subjoin a tabular statement of the several ballotings:

	Buchanan.	Pierce.	Douglas.
1st ballot,	135½	122½	33
2d "	139	119½	31½
3d "	139½	119½	32
4th "	141½	119	30
5th "	140	119½	31
6th "	155	107½	28
7th "	143½	89	58
8th "	147½	87	56
9th "	146	87	56
10th "	147½	80	62½
11th "	147½	80	63
12th "	148	79	63½
13th "	150	77½	63
14th "	152½	75	63
15th "	168½	3½	118½
16th "	168	00	122
17th "	296	00	withdrawn.

The two-thirds rule was uniformly adopted by these Conventions.

Supervisors, &c.

Below we publish the Act passed by the last Legislature, and which has been approved by the Governor, requiring Overseers of the Poor and Supervisors to give bail for the faithful performance of their duties. If the required security is not given within thirty days after election the office is to be declared vacant, and the Court is to appoint a person to fill the vacancy:

An Act requiring Supervisors of Roads and Overseers of the Poor in this Commonwealth to give security.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted &c*, That from and after the passage of this act, it shall be the duty of the township auditors and borough councils to require the overseers of the poor and the supervisors of roads in each township and borough in this Commonwealth, except within the county of Schuylkill, before entering upon their duties, to give bond with security, to be approved by the auditors or borough councils in a sum not less than double the probable amount of the tax which may come into the hands of the said officers; which bonds shall be taken in the name of the township or borough, conditioned for the faithful performance of their respective duties as supervisors and overseers of the poor, accounting for and paying over to the township treasurer, or to their successors in office, any balance that may remain in their hands at the settlement of their accounts by the aforesaid auditors or borough councils; and in case the said officers shall neglect or refuse to pay over said balance remaining in their hands, within thirty days after the settlement it shall be the duty of the said auditors and borough councils holding the bonds to proceed, by due course of law, to collect the same for the use of said township or borough: *Provided*, That each officer may give security individually in double the amount of each sum, as may in the judgment of the auditors or borough councils come into the hands for the ensuing year, and in such case he shall not be accountable for the acts of his associate in office.

SEC. 2. That any officer or officers failing to give the security required by the first section of this act, within one month after his election, then his or their offices shall be declared vacant, and the court of quarter sessions shall appoint one or more as the case may be, subject to all the restrictions of the first section of this act, and who shall hold his or their office till the next election and until such appointment is made; the officer or officers giving bail shall act for one or more; and if all fail to give the required security, then the preceding officers shall perform the duties as heretofore, until such appointment is made by the court, in accordance with the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. That any officer failing to give the security required by this act, shall not be liable for the penalty imposed by existing laws upon township and borough officers refusing to serve: *Provided*, That the auditors and borough councils shall be satisfied that such security could not be obtained.

SEC. 4. That all laws which are inconsistent with or supplied by the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved March 16th 1860.

An Adventure with Esquimaux Dogs.

The following extract from Dr. Hayes' "Arctic Boat Journey," will be read with interest at the present time, when the writer's proposed Polar Expedition is one of the topics of the day.

"The dogs were fastened by their long traces, each team being tied to a separate stake. They were howling piteously. Having been exposed to all the fury of the storm, with no ability to run about, they had grown cold; and, as their masters told us, having had nothing to eat during thirty-six hours, they must have been savagely hungry. One of them had already eaten his trace; but we came out, fortunately, at the proper moment to prevent an attack upon the sledges.

"Leaving the hunters to look after their teams, I returned to the hut. The blinding snow which battered my face made me insensible to everything except the idea of getting out of it; and thinking of no danger, I was in the act of stooping to enter the doorway, when a sudden noise behind me caused me to look around, and there, close at my heels, was the whole pack of thirteen hungry dogs, snarling, snapping, and showing their sharp teeth like a drove of ravenous wolves. It was fortunate that I had not got down upon my knees, or they would have been upon my back. In fact, so impetuous was their attack, that one of them had already sprung when I faced round. I caught him on my arm and kicked him down the hill. The others were for the moment intimidated by the suddenness of my movement, and at seeing the summary manner in which their leader had been dealt with; and they were in the act of sneaking away, when they perceived that I was powerless to do them any harm, having nothing in my hand. Again they assumed the offensive; they were all around me; an instant more and I should be torn to pieces. I had faced death in several shapes before, but never had I felt as then, my blood fairly curdled in my veins. Death down the red throats of a pack of wolfish dogs had something about it peculiarly unpleasant. Conscious of my weakness, they were preparing for a spring; I had not time even to halloo for help—to run would be the readiest means of bringing the wretches upon me. My eye swept round the group and caught something lying half buried in the snow about ten feet distant. Quick as a flash I sprang, as I never sprang before or since, over the back of a huge fellow who stood before; and the next instant I was whirling about me the lash of a long whip, cutting to right and left. The dogs retreated before my blows and the fury of my onset, and sullenly skulked behind the rocks. The whip had clearly saved my life; there was nothing else within my reach; and it had been dropped there quite accidentally by Kalutunah as he went down to the sledges.

"My principal object in mentioning this little incident is to show the savage propensity of these dogs, which are to the Esquimaux more than the horse to us or the camel to the Arab. Savage they are, however, only when hungry. The night without food had developed all their latent wolfish qualities.—Reclaimed wolves they doubtless are; and as shown by the boldness of their attack when my back was turned and when I had nothing in my hand, and their timidity when I had possession of a slender whip, they have all of a wolf's cowardice. Their masters keep them in subjection only by intimidation; they will do nothing for a man they do not fear; and even the hunter who has been accustomed to them for years, and has fed them and driven them, has to watch them closely when they are hungry. His whip is then his constant companion. They are capable of no attachment to their master, be he ever so kind, except in rare cases; and they will follow the man who last fed them. A little child or a disabled person is never safe amongst them in times of scarcity."

DANGEROUS LEAP.—*Escape of a Prisoner.*—Some time since a man named J. T. Smith, while in Philadelphia, kidnapped a free negro boy, and, conveying him to the State of Kentucky, there sold him. Information of the transaction was conveyed to the authorities of that State, and Smith was taken into custody, to await a requisition from the Governor of Pennsylvania. Officer B. Levy, of Philadelphia, was sent to Kentucky to bring back the prisoner. This officer, on his return, took passage with Smith over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. On Sunday morning, as the express train, conductor Phelps, was a few miles east of New Creek station, proceeding at the rate of thirty miles an hour, the prisoner stated to Levy that he was very unwell, from eating fresh meat at Grafton, and desired to go to the water-closet. The officer took the handcuffs from Smith, and granted his request. He not appearing again as soon as expected, the officer went to the closet door, and discovered that the prisoner had made his escape by jumping from the window of the car. The train was stopped as soon as it reached the nearest station, and Levy, with some men, went back to the locality where the man was supposed to have made the dangerous leap, expecting to find him dead or crippled. He was, however, not to be seen, but was tracked several miles up the mountain. Levy was compelled to return without his man.—*Baltimore Exchange, April 17.*

THE CROSBY AND OTHER OIL WELLS.—The Crosby well seems not to have been over-estimated. Its yield is now estimated at *seventy-five barrels of pure oil every twenty-four hours!* This makes, allowing 33 gallons to the barrel, 2,475 gallons, which at the moderate price of 50 cents, would amount to a daily revenue of $1,237 50. At the same rate, the yearly income of this well would figure up at the enormous sum of $371,250. Col. Drum, at the mouth of Oil Creek, at the depth of 404 feet struck a heavy vein when about to abandon his well. It yielded over two barrels during the first six hours of pumping, and continues to hold out. Several wells along Oil Creek, more or less known, are yielding from five to twenty barrels a day. The number along the stream is near a hundred, most of them in an unfinished state. At Walnut Islands some new veins have been struck, but the particulars are unknown.

The firm of Phillips, Grew & Co., have struck a fine vein of oil at a depth of 199 feet. The yield is reported to be 42 barrels every 24 hours, which exceeds the Drake, McClintock & Barnsdale wells, and comes next to the Crosby. The site of the well is 7 miles above Franklin, on the Allegheny, nearly opposite the mouth of Oil Creek.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

☞ Time waits for no man.

Proceedings of the Democratic National Convention.

FIRST DAY.

CHARLESTON, April 23.—The Convention opened at noon, there being a full attendance from every State.

The Convention was called to order by Judge Smalley, Chairman of the National Committee.

Francis B. Flournoy, of Arkansas, was chosen temporary Chairman, and in taking his seat returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him.

The proceedings were opened with prayer, by the Rev. Mr. Hauckell, of Charleston.

Wm. F. Ritchie was selected as temporary Secretary.

Mr. Fisher, of Virginia, offered a letter from the delegation from New York, headed by Mayor Wood, but the reading of it was objected to by Mr. Cochrane, of New York, as not in order, creating considerable excitement.

Mr. Fisher denied the right of the delegate from New York to speak on the subject. He said that when the letter was read he had a resolution to offer.

Mr. Cochrane demanded the reading of the resolution first.

The question was put to the Convention whether the letter should be read, and decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Cochrane moved that the rules of the last Convention be adopted.

Mr. Fisher claimed to have the floor, and a scene of immense confusion ensued, in which loud cries of order predominated.

The President decided that Mr. Cochrane was entitled to the floor.

Mr. Fisher said that he would not be trampled upon. He had his rights and would maintain them.

Mr. Clarke, of Alabama, protested against the decision of the Chair. [Confusion increasing.]

Mr. Walker, of Alabama, came forward, and mounting the Clerk's table, demanded that he should be heard, and appealing from the decision of the Chair,

The question was put on the appeal and the decision of the Chair was sustained.—Immense cheering followed the announcement of this result.

Mr. Fisher again rose and offered to present the letter from the Wood delegation, with a resolution.

The President decided the reception of the letter to be out of order.

Mr. Cook, of Ohio, offered a resolution to appoint a committee on permanent organization.

Mr. Barksdale, of Mississippi, offered an amendment that the committee shall consist only of the members from those States from which there is no contest.

Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, spoke in favor of harmony, and urged gentlemen to keep calm and preserve order.

Mr. Cochrane said he did not desire anything but a fair hearing.

Mr. Cook, of Ohio, offered a resolution excluding only the New York and Illinois delegates from participating in the organization, the entire delegation of each State being contested.

Mr. Clark, of Missouri, protested that the resolution was out of order. No State should be excluded whose delegations have been admitted to the floor. [Cheering and excitement.]

Mr. Cook contended that those who were admitted to the floor had the right to participate in all the acts of organization, except in the appointment of the Committee on Credentials.

A long debate followed, which was participated in by Mr. Richardson, Judge Meek, of Alabama, and Mr. Barksdale, of Mississippi.

Mr. Cessna, of Pennsylvania, offered an amendment that two Committees, one on Organization and one on Credentials, be appointed, the Illinois and New York delegations to be excluded from the latter.

The previous question was called, and Mr. Cook's resolution with Mr. Cessna's amendment, authorizing the appointment of a Committee on Organization, and a Committee on Credentials, and excluding the Illinois and New York delegations from the last named committee, was adopted—yeas 244, nays 54.

A resolution was introduced requesting the delegates from New York and Illinois not to participate in the organization of the Convention until their right to seats as delegates was settled.

A motion to lay the resolution on the table was carried—ayes 259; nays 44.

The States were then called in order to receive the names of those appointed by the delegations respectively, to represent them on the Committees on Organization and on Credentials.

A resolution was offered requesting that the credentials of delegates be handed to the Secretary. Adopted.

Mr. Fisher, of Virginia, demanded that Fernando Wood's letter be now read and referred to the Committee on Credentials.

Mr. John Cochrane, of New York, moved that it be received and referred to the Committee without reading. After much excitement, the motion of Mr. Cochrane was agreed to.

The credentials of the delegates having been handed to the Committee,

On motion, the Convention adjourned at 3 o'clock, to meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

SECOND DAY.

CHARLESTON, April 24.—The Convention re-assembled at 10 o'clock.

The Committee on Organization reported the Hon. Caleb Cushing for President, and one Vice President and Secretary from each State. Those from New York, Pennsylvania and Maryland, are as follows:

New York—Erastus Corning and J. Edward Cook.

Pennsylvania—Thomas Cunningham and P. Vanzandt.

Maryland—W. D. Bowie and B. F. Love.

A dispatch from Washington, was shown around the Hall from a member of the Cabinet, declaring the report of dissensions in the Cabinet, growing out of Mr. Walker's testimony, to be entirely destitute of foundation, and that the Cabinet was never more entirely harmonious.

The report of the Committee on Organization presents an additional rule, that in any State which has not provided or directed by its State Convention how its vote may be given, the Convention will recognize the right of each delegate to cast his individual vote.

A warm debate arose on this rule, in which Messrs. Richardson, Cook, Cessna of Pennsylvania, Barry of Mississippi, Josiah Randall, and others took part.

Several of the Southern delegates opposed it.

Mr. Randall also opposed it, declaring that certain refractory members in the Pennsylvania delegation proposes to violate and misrepresent their constituents in voting for Mr. Douglas, whose nomination in his opinion, would lead to certain defeat. He went into a review of the preceding action of Democratic Conventions on this subject.

Mr. Richardson rose to reply, and asked Mr. Randall who made him an expounder of Democratic principles and precedent.—How long has the gentleman been in the Democratic ranks?

[Cries of order, and much excitement.]

Several delegates rose to a point of order.

The Chairman decided that Mr. Richardson was entitled to the floor, and then changed his decision, denying his right.

Mr. Richardson (standing on a chair in the centre of the hall, with his sleeves rolled up, and seeming determined to be heard) was finally allowed to go on. He again attacked Mr. Randall, as having recently come into the fold. His political antecedents entitled his opinions on Democracy to but little consideration. He did not desire, after a life's service in the cause, to be reproved by the recruits of yesterday.

Mr. Wright, of Pennsylvania, made a strong appeal for harmony in the proceedings. If a spirit of harmony did not prevail here, the nominations to be made would not be worth the paper on which they were recorded when brought before the people. He was in favor of the rule. Every delegate should be permitted to cast his vote in accordance with his convictions and those of his constituents.—Pennsylvania has never voted as a unit except when their sentiment was unanimous. He closed by demanding the previous question.

A vote was then taken on the part of the report of the committee relating to the presiding officers, and it was adopted unanimously.

Mr. Flournoy, the late chairman, then returned thanks, and counseled moderation and harmony in the proceedings of the Convention. We are all marching under one flag—the Democratic party has but one flag, the flag of our country. He denounced sectionalism, and hoped there would be no more allusions made to such divisions.

Hon. Caleb Cushing was then escorted to the Chair, and addressed the Convention as follows:

SPEECH OF THE HON. CALEB CUSHING.

Gentlemen of the Convention:—I respectfully tender to you the most earnest expression of profound gratitude for the honor which you have this day done me in appointing me to preside over your deliberations. It is, however, a responsible duty imposed, much more than a high honor conferred. In the discharge of that duty, in the direction of business and of debate, and in the prosecution of order, it shall be my constant endeavor faithfully and impartially to officiate here as your minister and to reflect your will. In a great deliberative body, especially like this, it is not the presiding officer in whom the strength resides. It is not his strength, but yours—your intelligence—your sense of order—your instinct of self-respect. I rely gentlemen confidently upon you, not upon myself, for the prompt and parliamentary dispatch of the business of this Convention.

Gentlemen, you have come here from the green hills of the Eastern States, from the rich States of the Imperial centre, from the sun-lighted plains of the South, from the fertile States of the mighty basin of the Mississippi, from the golden shores of the distant Oregon and California. [Loud cheers.) You have come hither in the exercise of the highest functions of a free people, to participate, to aid in the election of the future rulers of the Republic.

You do this as the representatives of the Democratic party—of that great party of the Union whose proud mission it is to maintain the public liberties, to reconcile popular freedom with constituted order, to maintain the sacred and reserved rights of the sovereign States; [Loud and long continued applause;] to stand, in a word, the perpetual sentinels on the out-posts of the Constitution. [Cries of "that's the talk," and loud cheers.]—Ours, gentlemen, is the motto inscribed on that scroll in the hands of the monumental statue of the great statesman of South Carolina, "Truth, Justice, and the Constitution!" [Loud cheers.]

Opposed to us are those who labor to overthrow the Constitution, under the false and insidious pretence of supporting it—those who are aiming to produce in this country a permanent sectional conspiracy—a traitor's sectional conspiracy—of one half of the States of the Union against the other half—those who, impelled by the stupid and half-insane spirit of faction and fanaticism, would hurry our land on to revolution and to civil war! These the banded enemies of the Constitution, it is the part—the high and noble part—of the Democratic party of the Union to withstand—to strike down and conquer!

Aye! That is our part, and we will do it. In the name of our dear country, with the help of God, we will do it! [Loud cheers.] Aye, we will do it! For, gentlemen, we will not distrust ourselves. We will not despair of the genius of our country. We will continue to repose with undoubting faith in the good providence of Almighty God. [Loud applause.]

About half an hour was spent in seating the Vice Presidents, arranging the Secretaries, and preparing for a formal and energetic enforcement of the parliamentary rules in the future proceedings of the Convention.

At 12 o'clock M., the Convention was again called to order.

Mr. Jackson, of Georgia, rose to a question of privilege, relative to his State delegation.

A motion to adjourn till four o'clock was lost.

The question was then called on the motion which had been made to strike out the new rule reported by the Committee relative to the right of the members of each delegation to vote as they think proper, unless instructed by the Convention that appointed them.

During the call of the roll much excitement prevailed.

The Tennessee, Indiana and Virginia delegates, protested against the decision of the Chair, giving the votes of the several States as a unit against the adoption of the rule.—Ten of the twelve Tennessee delegates were opposed to the manner in which the vote of that State had been recorded. The vote was

finally announced. There were 101 in favor of striking out the rule, to 198 in favor of retaining it. So the rule was adopted, and the majority of a delegation cannot compel the minority to vote with them as a unit, unless instructed by the Convention that appointed them.

[This vote on the rule against unit voting, is regarded as a test.]

The vote to lay the rule on the table was as follows:

Massachusetts,	6	Alabama,	9
Pennsylvania,	14	Louisiana,	6
Delaware,	1½	Mississippi,	7
Maryland,	3½	Texas,	4
Virginia,	15	Arkansas,	½
North Carolina,	7	Missouri,	2
South Carolina,	8	California,	2½
Georgia,	10	Oregon,	3
Florida,	3		

Total number of yeas, 101
The balance of the States voted nay, 198
The rule was adopted by acclamation.

The resolution offered yesterday for the appointment of a Committee on Resolutions and Platform was then called up.

An amendment was offered, that no balloting should be allowed for President or Vice President, until the Committee has reported, and the report adopted.

A vote was first taken on the appointment of the Committee, and the original resolution was adopted and the Committee appointed.

After the Committee on the Platform was announced, the amendment was considered.

A motion to lay the resolution on the table was rejected, yeas 32½, nays 270½.

A vote was then taken on the resolution, and it was adopted by acclamation.

So a ballot for the candidates cannot be taken until the platform has been adopted.

A long debate then ensued on a proposition to limit the members from speaking more than once on the same subject. Finally, its further consideration was postponed until to-morrow.

A resolution was adopted instructing the President to invite the ministers of the Gospel, of the city, to open the Convention with prayer.

Judge Meek presented the Alabama platform. It was referred to the Committee on Platforms.

The Committee on Credentials announced that it would not be able to report before to-morrow morning.

The Convention then adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THIRD DAY.

CHARLESTON, April 25.—The Convention met 10 o'clock this morning.

The galleries were crowded with ladies, and yet hundreds of the fair sex were on the outside clamoring for admission.

A delegate moved, and it was agreed to, that the ladies be admitted to the floor of the Convention.

This piece of gallantry occasioned much good feeling. The floor presents a lively scene.

The resolution which was offered yesterday to restrict members from speaking more than fifteen minutes, and more than once on the same subject, was taken up and debated.

It was finally rejected by a vote of 120 yeas, to 121 nays.

A resolution relative to debate was then introduced, restricting speakers to fifteen minutes on all subjects except the platform.

A discussion ensued, a Southern delegate demanding that there shall be no gag law on the subject.

At 11 o'clock, another resolution with regard to debate was offered, which limits the speakers to fifteen minutes on all subjects except the platform, and that the rules of the House of Representatives to apply, limiting each speaker to one hour.

The resolution was adopted.

The Committee on Credentials announced that the report would be in readiness this afternoon. The Convention at noon, adjourned until 4 o'clock P. M.

The Committee on Credentials will report on the New York contest in favor of the Dean Richmond delegates. The Wood delegation received only six votes, being those of the members of the Committee from Mississippi, Texas, North Carolina, Georgia, and California.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

CHARLESTON, April 25.—The Convention re-assembled at 4 o'clock, this afternoon.

A resolution to appoint a National Committee to act for the next four years, was discussed, and finally referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to inquire into the propriety of giving the National Committee power to name both the time and place of holding the next Convention.

The Committee on Credentials reported that the sitting delegates from New York, Massachusetts, Illinois and Maryland, (of the latter T. M. Lannahen and Robert J. Brent,) are entitled to their seats.

A minority report of the Committee was also presented, signed by the members of the Committee from Alabama, California, Arkansas, Texas, Georgia and Mississippi. It recommends that one-half of each of the New York contestants shall be admitted to the Convention, each part to cast seventeen votes.

The debate on the report of the Committee on Credentials continued till 6 o'clock, when it was closed by a call for the previous question.

A vote was first taken on the Illinois question.

The Douglas delegates for that State were declared to be entitled to their seats.

The question was then taken on the contested case in the Fourth Congressional District of Maryland, and the claims of Messrs. R. J. Brandt and Thomas A. Lannahen, the Douglas contestants, were sustained against those of the Hunter delegates.

A vote was then taken by States on the minority report of the Committee, recommending a division of the New York delegations.

The only States that voted in favor of the minority proposition, were as follows:

North Carolina,	5	Alabama,	9
Georgia,	10	Mississippi,	7
Virginia,	3½	Texas,	4
Missouri,	1	Tennessee,	9
California,	3½	Arkansas,	3

Total yeas, - - - - - 55
Total nays, - - - - - 210½

So the Dean Richmond (Albany Regency) delegates were admitted, and the Wood delegates excluded.

The announcement of the result was received with cheers, and great excitement prevailed.

A resolution was offered to admit the Wood delegates to honorable seats on the floor, which added to the excitement. It was finally laid over, under the rule, until to-morrow.

Mr. Montgomery, of Pennsylvania, moved that the resolution for the appointment of a National Committee for the next four years be laid over till after the nomination of the candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency.

At this point of the proceedings, the death of Governor Robinson, of Vermont, was officially announced to the Convention, and resolutions of condolence were adopted. The Convention resolved to accompany the remains, in a body, from Mill's House to the boat, immediately after adjournment.

The Convention then, at seven o'clock, adjourned.

FOURTH DAY.

CHARLESTON, April 26.—The Committee on the Platform is still out, and it is understood that they are wholly unable to agree; that three separate platforms will be presented.

The National Convention assembled this morning at 10 o'clock. The proceedings were opened with prayer.

Mr. Fitzhugh, of Virginia, presented a series of resolutions in favor of the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Law. Referred to the Committee on the Platform.

Mr. Hughes, of Pennsylvania, presented a resolution recognizing the fact that, while the Government has no power to protect Slave Property in the Territories, it shall provide the Power to its officers to enforce the existing laws and protecting existing rights. Referred to the Platform Committee.

Mr. Browne, of Philadelphia, presented a resolution declaring that emigrants to the territories carrying with them slave property, are entitled to the protection of such property.

Mr. Walker, of Mississippi, offered an amendment, declaring it to be the duty of the government to afford legal protection to all classes of property, slave or otherwise, in the territories or on the high seas.

The amendment was accepted and the resolution referred to the Committee on the Platform.

The Tennessee Platform was then read and referred.

A dozen or more resolutions with regard to slaves in the territories, were presented from various delegates and referred to the Platform Committee.

A number of resolutions relative to railroads to the Pacific were also presented and referred.

Mr. Seward, of Georgia, presented a resolution on the rights of slaveholders, describing a suitable platform and declaring James Guthrie as the proper man to nominate for the Presidency.

A resolution on the tariff being presented.

Isaiah Rynders, of New York, proposed to include Monongahela Whisky in the articles to be protected.

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, hoped the Convention would not be made to appear ridiculous before the country by those resolutions, and moved that they be referred without reading.

Mr. Rynders said he desired by his amendment to put a stop to them and had succeeded.

The Committee on the Platform not being ready to report, the Convention adjourned till 4 o'clock.

The motion was withdrawn to enable Mr. Montgomery, of Pennsylvania, an opportunity to present a resolution to instruct the special committee not to report a National Committee until the nominations are made.

The subject was referred to the committee.

The following resolution was presented by Mr. Mouton, of Louisiana. It is said to come from Senator Slidell:

Resolved, That the Territories belong to the several States as common property, and not to the individual citizens thereof; that the Federal Constitution recognises property in slaves, and, as such, the owner thereof is entitled to carry his slaves into any Territory of the United States, and hold them there as property. And in case the people of the Territories, by inaction or unfriendly legislation, or otherwise, should endanger the tenure of such property, or discriminate against it by withholding that protection given to other parties owning property in the Territories, it is the law of the General Government to interpose, by an active exertion of its constitutional powers, to secure the rights of slaveholders.

At a quarter of twelve the Convention adjourned till 4 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention re-assembled at 4 o'clock.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Platform stated that the committee were not ready to report.

Mr. W. B. Sayles, of Rhode Island, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on the Platform with the following additional resolution:

Resolved, That we recognise, to the fullest extent, the principles that to preserve the Union the equality of the States must be maintained—the decision of the Courts enforced, and that every branch of the Federal Government shall exercise all its constitutional powers in the protection of persons and property, both in the States and Territories.

An exciting scene arose on the presentation of this resolution, and it was finally ruled out of order as coming under the platform rule, and must be referred to that committee.

Several other resolutions were offered. It was repeatedly asserted that the Platform Committee would be unable to report at all. It is understood that three separate platforms will have to be presented if they make a report.

A resolution was then offered instructing the committee to report what progress they had made at ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

Pending the consideration of this resolution, the Convention adjourned till ten o'clock to-morrow morning. The excitement is increasing.

FIFTH DAY.

CHARLESTON, April 27.—The Convention met at the Institute at ten o'clock this morning.

Mr. King, of Missouri, presented a series of resolutions, favoring the admission of the delegates from Kansas, who claim seats on the ground that that Territory will be admitted into the Union before the time of the election. They were referred to the Committee on a National Committee.

The announcement was made at half-past ten o'clock that the Committee on the Platform would not be ready to report for an hour, and proposing a temporary recess or promenade for that time. Adopted.

The floor being crowded with ladies, as well as the west galleries, there is a chatter of tongues and peal after peal of merry laughter going on, that is in strong antagonism to the suspended excitement of the Convention.

During the recess printed copies of the majority and minority platform reports were scattered over the Convention.

One of the minority reports is signed by B. F. Butler, of Massachusetts, on behalf of a minority, which merely reaffirms the Cincinnati platform, declares the Democratic principles unchangeable in their nature when applied to the same subject-matter, and only recommends, in addition to the Cincinnati platform, a resolution for the protection, by the Government, of all its citizens, whether native or naturalized.

THE MINORITY REPORT.

The principal minority report, however, is signed by A. M. Roberts, of Maine; Wm. Bevan, of New Hampshire; E. M. Brown, of Vermont; C. S. Bradley, of Rhode Island; A. G. Hazard, of Connecticut; Benj. Williamson, of New Jersey; H. B. Payne, of Ohio; P. C. Dunning, of Indiana; O. B. Ficklin, of Illinois; G. A. N. Lathrop, of Michigan; A. S. Palmer, of Wisconsin; B. M. Samuels, of Iowa; S. M. Cavanagh, of Minnesota; Ed. Coggswell, of New York; H. B. Wright, of Pennsylvania.

The points of this report are as follows:

1. They affirm the Cincinnati platform.

2. *Resolved*, That all the rights of property are judicial in character, and the Democracy pledges itself to carry out all the decisions of the Supreme Court upon such a subject.

3. *Resolved*, That ample protection should be afforded to citizens, whether native or naturalized, at home or abroad.

4. *Resolved*, That we pledge the governmental aid in building the Pacific Railroad.

5. *Resolved*, That we favor the acquisition of Cuba, on terms honorable to ourselves and just to Spain.

6. *Resolved*, That all State resistance to the fugitive slave law is revolutionary and subversive of the Constitution.

THE MAJORITY REPORT.

The majority report is as follows:—

Resolved, That the platform adopted at Cincinnati be affirmed, with the following additional resolution:—That the National Democracy of the United States hold these cardinal principles on the subject of slavery in the Territories:—1st. That Congress has no power to abolish slavery in the Territories. 2. That the Territorial Legislature has no power to abolish slavery in the Territories, nor the introduction of slaves therein; nor any power to destroy by any legislation whatever.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Federal Government to protect, when necessary, the rights of persons or property on the high seas, in the Territories, or wherever its constitutional jurisdiction extends.

At half-past eleven o'clock the Convention reassembled.

The majority report was read by Mr. W. W. Avery, of North Carolina, who said he was instructed to say that entire unanimity did not prevail on a portion of the resolutions. The first and third, in relation to slavery in the Territories, and the duties of the General Government to protect the rights of person and property, adopted by a large majority of the committee. The second resolution, in relation to the fugitive slave law, and the fourth in relation to naturalized citizens, were adopted unanimously. And the fifth relative to the acquisition of Cuba, was adopted without division.

The two minority reports were then presented by Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Payne, of Ohio; the latter stating that his report, although a minority, represented one hundred and seventy-two electoral votes, whilst the majority only represented one hundred and twenty-seven electoral votes.

Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, inquired how many of the electoral votes represented by the minority report can be depended upon for the Democratic nominee. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. Payne could not say, nor could he speak for Maryland, which goes with the majority. Mr. Payne offered his platform as a substitute for the whole, and a Massachusetts delegate proposed another set.

All the reports being presented, Mr. Avery addressed the Convention, claiming that he represented the seventeenth Democratic State of the Union. Although the report was signed by the delegates from fifteen slave States, and only two free States, he denied that any feeling of sectionalism has influenced the majority.

Mr. Clark, of Missouri, stated that, although he signed the majority report, he did not and would not vote for the third resolution, which is as follows:—

"*Resolved*, That it is the duty of the Federal Government to protect, when necessary, the rights of persons and property on the high seas, in Territories, or wherever else its constitutional authority extends."

Mr. Avery called attention to the fact that the majority report represents one hundred and twenty-seven certain Democratic electoral votes, whilst the minority do not represent one electoral vote that can be claimed as certain. He regarded squatter sovereignty as subversive of the rights of the South as Congressional intervention would be. He classed it with the Wilmot proviso, and as being equally subversive of Southern rights.

Mr. Avery alluded to the fact that Mexico and Cuba would inevitably, with Central America, form a part of the Union, and with the popular sovereignty doctrine as proclaimed in the minority report, no slaveholder would dare enter any of this new territory with his slaves. It was said that Northern men did not like to be thrown into association with slaveholders, and he appealed to the gentlemen to correct that error to prove to the South that the Democratic party of the North entertain no such sentiments.—There is a distrust among the masses of the people to their Northern allies. We sympathize with you when you are called doughfaces at the North, and we ask you to give us the evidence that our sympathy is well placed.

Mr. Payne, of Ohio, addressed the Convention on behalf of the minority. He did not desire any personal victory, but those he represented believed that, on the harmonious settlement of these difficulties, depends the existence of the Democratic party, and the prosperity and perpetuity of the Union. The Democracy of the North have stood by the South in good faith. There never had been but one construction put upon the slavery clauses of the Cincinnati platform, and he challenged any man to show that it had ever been differently construed, even on the floors of Congress.

Mr. Payne read to the Convention the opinion of Secretary Toucey and Vice President Breckenridge against any measures to legislate slavery into the Territories, and that the people of each Territory shall settle the matter for themselves, and be admitted into the Union with or without slavery, as they may determine, and he could show that every distinguished Southern statesman since 1850 has planted himself on the squatter sovereignty platform of non-intervention by Congress. He quoted also from the opinions of Senator Hunter, Toombs, and Mason, and other Southern Democratic statesman, maintaining the same ground of non-intervention. He concluded by saying we cannot recede from this doctrine without personal dishonor, and so help us God! we never will abandon this principle! [Sensation.] If the majority report is adopted, you cannot expect one Northern electoral vote, or one sympathizing member of Congress from the free States.

Mr. Payne's concluding appeal to the South was very powerful, and was listened to with great attention. He urged them not to destroy the Democrate party for a mere abstraction.

HON. JOHN COCHRANE'S SUBSTITUTE.

The following resolution of Mr. John Cochrane, New Yerk, (which he proposed to offer as a substitute for all the other propositions in addition to the Cincinnati platform,) has just been circulated.

Resolved, That the several States of the Union are, under the Constitution, equal; and that the people thereof are entitled to the free and undisturbed possession and enjoyment of their rights of person and property in the common territories; and that any attempt by Congress or a Territorial Legislature, to annul, abridge or discriminate against any such equality or rights, would be unwise in policy and repugnant to the Constitution; and that it is the duty of the Federal Government, whenever such rights are violated, to afford the necessary, proper and Constitutional remedies for such violations.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, who reported the Cincinnati platform pure and simple, addressed the Convention, in view of that clause relative to the protection of slave property on the seas. He cautioned them that it would be regarded by their opponents as an attempt to re-open the slave trade.

Mr. Butler, in alluding to the remarks of Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, with regard to the non-Democratic States, said that it was like the kettle calling the pot black.

Mr. Johnson replied that Maryland had never countenanced nor encouraged resistance to the fugitive slave law and maintained a national position in the Union.

Mr. Butler would say that Massachusetts had never been under a rule that prevented a man from voting his sentiments without fear of the bludgeon or the bullet. [Loud and prolonged applause.]

Mr. Johnson wished to reply, but

Mr. Butler would not yield the floor to him. He would add, however, that he did not blame the Democratic party in Maryland for this condition of affairs. He knew that they did all they could to resist it. Mr. Butler concluded with an appeal to the Convention to "let well enough alone."

On motion, the Convention adjourned till 4 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention re-assembled at 4 o'clock.

Senator Bayard, of Delaware, presented another series of resolutions, as follows:

SENATOR BAYARD'S PLATFORM.

1st. Affirming the Cincinnati platform.

2d. *Resolved*, That the Territorial governments are provisional and temporary, and during its existence, all citizens of the United States have equal rights to settle in the Territory, without their rights either of person or property being destroyed or impaired by Congressional or Territorial legislation.

3d. *Resolved*, That it is the duty of the government to protect the rights of person or property on the high seas, in the Territories, or wherever else its constitutional authority extends.

4th. *Resolved*, That when settlers in the Territories have an adequate population to form a State Constitution, the right of sovereignty commences, and being consummated by admission into the Union, they stand upon an equal footing with the citizens of other States; and the State thus organized should be admitted into the Union, slavery or no slavery.

SPEECH OF MR. BARKSDALE, OF MISSISSIPPI.

Hon. William Barksdale, of Mississippi, proceeded to deliver a violent Southern speech. He declared that when the Democratic party dies, the Constitution will die with it, and that if it fails in its duty now, it will be more thoroughly dead than if defeated at the polls.

GOVERNOR KING, OF MISSOURI.

Governor King, of Missouri, addressed the Convention in favor of harmony and conciliation in the deliberations of the Convention. The delegates, he said, came here instructed to do the best that could be done for the Democratic party, and the majority report has a sting of death in it; and he should vote for the minority report as a substitute. All that the people want is the Cincinnati platform without any tail to it. He spoke of the Black Republicans as men who are about as sharp as men usually get, and said they would ridicule their majority platform as Janus-faced and contradictory. So far as Missouri is concerned, they can carry the platform, even if it should be clogged with the deadly sting, as they always go it blind for the Democratic nominee. But he could plainly see that his border neighbors would be destroyed by its venom.

Gov. King alluded, in the course of his argument, to "the distinguished statesman of Illinois," and each time was greeted with deafening applause. The Northern Democracy, he said, has been stricken down because it stood by the South, and now they have the taunt thrown at them that they cannot promise their electoral vote to the nominee with any certainty. This majority platform would nominate Seward and would make him the President. If a few Southern States abandoned this Convention, its nominee will gain State for State from the North for their nominee. He would regret it if they should leave, but they must stand by the ship to the last. The Democrats will feel that they are whipped before the battle if you force this majority platform upon them.

SPEECH OF MR. YANCEY, OF ALABAMA.

Mr. Yancey, of Alabama, took the floor, amid immense applause and cheering.

He proceeded to reply to Gov. King, styling his speech as remarkable and unnatural, as coming from a Southern man. Mr. Yancey pronounced the charge that there were any disunionists or disruptionists in the Alabama delegation, false. He spoke for nearly two hours. His extreme doctrines were applauded very weakly, even in the galleries. He was severe on Douglas in connection with Kansas affairs. The acts of the North had made many persons at the South believe that the South and her institutions are no longer safe within the limits of the Union. He denied that Alabama had attempted to dictate to this Convention. The instructions to her delegates were merely for their guidance, and if it had not been for the omnipotent, finding-out press, no one but her delegates would have known of their existence.

Mr. Yancey's speech was most eloquent and powerful. He contended that the Democratic party must accept defeat with cheerfulness on a principle, rather than seek success with its violation—looking to the sober second thought of the people for justification and restoration. He concluded by urging the Southern Delegates to be true to their Constitutional duty, and not to lend themselves to a palpable wrong to obtain a party victory. If they allow themselves to be thus made tools of, they should be hung on a political gallows higher than ever was built for Haman. [Great cheering.]

SPEECH OF SENATOR PUGH, OF OHIO.

Hon. George E. Pugh, of Ohio, then took the floor to reply to Mr. Yancey, at half-past seven o'clock.

Mr. Pugh was glad to hear one Southern man speak out plainly and boldly, and tell us what he really does want. He read the resolutions adopted by the Alabama Democratic Convention four years ago, and reported by Mr. Yancey himself, which were decidedly in favor of non-intervention, and at the same time instructed them to leave the Cincinnati Convention if that doctrine was not acceded to. Alabama did not then ask for what she now asks; nor did the gentleman from Alabama demand what he now demands. Mr. Pugh then proceeded to reply to Mr. Yancey's arguments.

His remarks were of the most scathing character, such as were never before heard in Charleston on that side of the subject. Bold, fearless and powerful, he continued for an hour to combat the views of the Alabamian, and at 8 o'clock, gave way for a recess of one hour.

NIGHT SESSION.

The Convention re-assembled at 9 o'clock. An attempt was made to fix the time for closing the debate on platform but it was unsuccessful.

Mr. Pugh resumed his speech, going into an argument to prove the constitutionality of squatter sovereignty. He quoted from a speech of Senator Hunter on the Kansas bill to sustain the views which he and his friends now entertained. He reviewed Mr. Yancey's speech with great force and eloquence.

Mr. Pugh concluded his remarks by saying to the South that the party wanted no mutiny on board the ship, but if the South choose to go out of it, they will repent their departure—if part they must.

Mr. Cochrane of New York, then took the floor and proposed his resolution (as inserted in the morning proceedings) as a substitute for the majority report. It was declared out of order.

THE PREVIOUS QUESTION MOVED.

Mr. Bishop, of Connecticut, moved the previous question on the platform.

This motion caused a tremendous uproar and excitement.

A dozen members sprang to the floor on the moment, shouting at the top of their voices.

The Southern members demanded that the Convention should now adjourn and a vote be taken on the platform at noon to-morrow.

A vote by States was demanded on the motion to adjourn.

During the call of the roll the noise and confusion was unprecedented.

The motion to adjourn was carried—yeas 158½, nays 143.

The Convention then, at midnight, adjourned.

[The proceedings of Saturday and Monday were received too late for publication this week. Both days were occupied debating the platform.]

THE GLOBE.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, May 2, 1860.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACH'T EXECUTIONS,
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS,
SUBPŒNAS,	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS,	JUDGMENT NOTES,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION P'RS,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS,	FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $200 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
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FOR PRESIDENT,

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,

[Subject to the decision of the Charleston Convention.]

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATION.

FOR GOVERNOR,

HENRY D. FOSTER,

OF WESTMORELAND.

☞ *READ THE NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.* ☜

THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION.—At the time we go to press, (Tuesday afternoon,) we have nothing from the Convention to indicate what will be the platform or who will be the nominee.

☞ The "fancy" and the young "roughs" of our town were greatly excited on *Sunday* last, on the arrival of the news of the beastly fight in England between Heenan and Sayers. It is said that Heenan, the American bully, after fighting for over two hours, left the ring victor, but blind from the beating he received. As the pugilistic exercises are becoming very fashionable, it would be well for parents to give their children all the information on the subject possible. We understand that a hundred extra copies of a New York sporting paper containing the full particulars, has been ordered for circulation in this place, among the old and young "fancy" and "roughs."

☞ C. Schneider has opened a new room in the basement of the brick building opposite the Exchange Hotel, where he will use his best exertions to accommodate all who will give him a call, with the best eatables and drinkables.. See his card.

☞ Dr. Locke will be in town on Monday the 14th instant, to stay during the week. All in need of his services, would do well to give him a call.

Constitutional Union State Convention.

[Reported for the Harrisburg Patriot and Union.]

A Convention of the Constitutional Union party was held in the city of Lancaster, on Wednesday, April 25. The object contemplated was the election of delegates to the National Convention to meet at Baltimore on May 9, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States.

At 12 o'clock, M., the Convention assembled at Fulton Hall, Lancaster. About two thousand persons were present, including delegates from nineteen counties of the State. The delegations from Philadelphia, Lancaster, Berks and Montgomery counties were full. About forty-two were present from Philadelphia.

ADDRESS OF THE UNION PARTY.

To the People of Pennsylvania:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—You are no doubt aware that in quarters of the Confederacy, men who love their country and reverence its institutions more than they value party or respect its arbitrary behests, are rallying around the standard of the "Constitution, the Union, and the Enforcement of the Laws." They believe that the movement is demanded by the exigency of the times. They see that the demoralized condition of existing parties, the distracting tendency of their controversies, and the disastrous state of discord and impotency to which they have reduced the Government, require that the people should take their power from the demagogues who have usurped and abused it, and confide it to more capable and loyal hands. The country, in order to escape from a fearful agitation, must escape from those who foment it, and to do this, it must supercede both the the Democratic and the Republican parties, by a party that shall be better and stronger than either. The material for it is abundant and wide-spread. But it is scattered, disunited and unorganized. It has no means of speaking and acting as one mind. It cannot make its voice heard, or its power felt. Its strength dispersed is impotent. Consolidated, it would be irresistible. The people alone, emancipating themselves from the control of politicians, can rescue the public affairs from the unfortunate condition into which they have fallen, and avert the terrible contingency of anarchy and civil war.—To stand and talk of the peril they are in, and hope to remove the causes of sectional strife by simply professing an anxious solitude for the restoration of harmony and peace, and a loyal love of the Union will be vain and illusory. Action, not words, is needed at this crisis. And action, to be effectual, must be organized action—such action as will avail to place the government in the hands of a truly national party, which shall faithfully represent the will of the people, and which, avoiding all sectional or geographical issues, shall endeavor to re-establish tranquility, re-knit the ties of union among the States, and administer the government in a spirit of enlightened, devoted and exalted patriotism. It is obvious that the only two political parties which now divide the country, are not acceptable to a vast number of citizens, who are sick of a war of sections upon an issue which has been productive of no good, while it has been fruitful of incalculable evil. We hear the voice of conciliation and conservatism raised at the South and at the North, in the East and in the West. It cries a loud for a union of the friends of the Union. The sentiment of loyalty to the Constitution—of devotion to the government, as it was instituted by the Fathers of the Republic—is pervading the popular heart, irrespective of all past or present party affiliations. Besides that large class of persons, who are attached neither to the Democratic nor the Republican party, there are thousands of patriotic citizens, hitherto belonging to one or the other of these organizations, who would, if the opportunity were afforded them, desert both, to stand together on the higher and broader platform, of a truly national party. These elements are evidently moving and struggling towards a combination. If they could be once thoroughly united, and pledged to the integrity of the Confederation, to the compacts and laws on which it rests, and to such measures of policy as may secure both, and promote all the interests of the whole nation, domestic and foreign, they would greatly outnumber the Democratic party on the one hand, and the Republican party on the other, and with suitable candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, bear down all opposition in the next national election. We propose to organize such a party in Pennsylvania, as an integral part of the great national party of the Constitution and the Union, which is now in course of formation throughout the Confederacy. The principles on which it should plant itself are few and simple.—They are as follows:

1. Non-interference with the whole question of slavery, as not being a subject for Congressional legislation.

2. The maintenance of the Constitution of the United States, as interpreted by the Supreme Court, and the enforcement of all laws enacted by Congress.

3. The protection of the industrial interests of the whole country, and economy and reform in the administration of the government.

On such a platform, which no demagogue is needed to interpret, and which is comprehensive of all that government can possibly do for the well being of the people, conservative and loyal men, in all parts of the country, can come and stand together. We therefore invite you, fellow-citizens of Pennsylvania to co-operate with us in organizing such a party in this State, and, as the time for action is short, we urge you to proceed in this emergency with all possible energy and promptness.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted amid applause.

A HATCHET IMBEDDED IN AN OAK TWO CENTURIES.—We were shown a day or two since a great curiosity, says the St. Johns (N. B.) *Democrat*, which was no less than a block of wood taken from the heart of a white oak tree, in which was firmly imbedded an Indian hatchet of stone. It was found by Mr. J. Everet, in the township of Greenbush, who had cut the tree, and was manufacturing it into staves. The tree was perfectly sound, and nothing was noticeable indicating that such a thing was imbedded therein, until it was struck upon with an axe. Upon examination, it was ascertained that the hatchet was stuck there when the tree had about thirty years growth, and that it had remained there more than two centuries, as more than two hundred years growth of the tree was counted outside of where the hatchet lay.

☞ Family Bibles, Polyglot Bibles, Pocket Bibles, School Bibles and Testaments, Hymn Books, Prayer Books, David's Psalms, &c., &c., for sale cheap at Lewis' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

THE GLOBE.

Huntingdon, Wednesday, May 2, 1860.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

ROBBERY.—Some time after twelve o'clock on Friday night last, a thief or thieves broke into the store and Post office of Wm. Colon, and carried off a quantity of jewelry, a few dozen pocket-knives, port monnaies, postage stamps and some fifteen dollars in small change—the whole in value about $250.—They gained an entrance through a door at the head of a stairway leading from the basement story occupied by E. C. Summers.—How the thieves got into the basement is yet a mystery. A front door and a back window was broken open, but whether broken from the inside or outside has not yet been satisfactorily decided. The letters in the boxes had been handled and considerably changed from their right boxes, but it has not been ascertained whether any are missing. The robbers are at large, making arrangements, perhaps, to commence a retail business.

SCHOOL BUILDING.—There are now 360 children in attendance at the six Public Schools of this Borough, making an average of 58 for each, while it is conceded that 40 is quite sufficient for the management of one teacher, to say nothing of the injury of health resulting from crowded rooms. In view of these facts, the Directors have under consideration the project of building two additional School rooms, one of which is intended to be used for a high school for both sexes. We hope this measure will succeed. The increasing population demands it, and we see no reason why our public schools should not be carried to a grade equal to any private school in the place.

HOW TO BECOME A GOOD HORSEMAN.—A knowing writer on the subject, in laying down rules for riding on horseback, gives this advice:

"Keep your head up, chin down, chest forward, shoulders back, elbows in, hands down, back in, belly out, feet forward, thighs fixed, knees in, legs close, heels down, toes in, loins loose, seat firm, hands tight, horse and rider well balanced, trot two hours every day without stirrups, and then time and perseverance may make you a good horseman. To this we beg to add that when you have perfected yourself under these instructions, you may invite a lady to ride with you, or enlist in a regiment of dragoons."

ESCAPE OF TWO PRISONERS.—On Friday last, about noon, two prisoners, from Petersburg, this county, who were in the jail yard, scaled the wall while jailor Shoemaker was eating his dinner, and made good their escape. As soon as they were missed, search was immediately instituted, but of no avail. Nothing has, as yet, been heard of them.

BRAVO.—On Friday last, some half dozen of our young ladies walked to Petersburg, a distance of five miles, got their dinner, and walked home again, before dark. Pretty good, that. Do it often, girls, and we give our word for it, you will present a healthier and more robust appearance, as well as enjoy better health.

A FINE CHANCE TO HAVE CHOICE FRUIT.—Schneider & Steel, of this place, have just received by the steamship Persia, several kinds of the most choice Hungarian and German Grape vines, and a few dozen genuine German Prune Trees. Call or order soon if you want choice fruit.

GLEE BOOKS.—The Tip-Top Glee and Chorus Book—The Philadelphia and New York Glee Book—The Young Men's Singing Book—and Tara's Harp—for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

☞ Two cows belonging to Prof. Coyle and Wm. B. Zeigler were thrown from the railroad track. Prof. Coyle's was badly injured—Mr. Zeigler's but slightly.

☞ Our neighbor Levi Westbrook is now opening a new stock of Boots and Shoes for gentlemen and ladies, and young folks generally. Give him a call.

A BOOK FOR FRUIT GROWERS.—"Downing's Fruits and Friut Trees of America,"—revised edition, 1860—for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

A DEER HORN STOOL.—Dr. H. K. Neff is making a stool which is a great curiosity, and will be an ornament of value.

LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.

EAST BARREE, April 30, 1860.

To the School Directors of Huntingdon County:—As the 7th of May will record on the pages of History, an event more intimately connected with the educational interests of our county, than any Gubernatorial or Presidential campaign, we, as directors, parents and teachers, are pressed with the all-important question, Who should and who will be our next County Superintendent? We should have a man of but *one* occupation. A man who will give *this* calling his whole time and attention. Not a merchant or a minister, but we want a man for Superintendent who is a practical teacher; not one who has taught *only*, but is teaching at the present. Let the Directors inform themselves of the good qualities and abilities of each candidate, and exercise their *good* judgment in selecting the one *best* qualified in every respect for the office. We do not want a man whose educational qualifications are good only, but one who has correct views of the art of teaching, and who has always been a successful teacher. All the requisitions necessary to make a good Superintendent, we feel confident, are found in Prof. Jas. W. Hughes, of Cassville. We, therefore, take pleasure in recommending Prof. Hughes to the Directors of this county, as *the* man in *every* way suited to that office. S. & G.

INSANITY RESULTING FROM VANITY.—The Lafayette *Journal* says the sheriff of that county recently took a young fellow to the lunatic asylum from that place, who is remarkable handsome, and whose insanity is believed to have been produced by a morbid development of his self-conceit. Vanity is not satisfied with making people crazy—it has more victims in the grave than the cholera.

☞ The style of orchards they have in Portland, Oregon, may be inferred from the description of one which yielded in one season $30,000 worth of cherries, pears and plums, and required forty thousand feet of lumber for fruit boxes.

From the Pike's Peak Region.

[From the St. Louis Republican.]

DENVER, April 4, 1860.—Denver was again thrown into excitement, last week, by the announcement that a man had been killed.—On proceeding to the ground I found the victim to be Jack O'Neil, a person long since noted for his crimes, which were still unpunished. It appears that a quarrel had arisen several days previous, which had been renewed on the day before, by very insulting and slanderous language used by O'Neil to Rooker, who commtted the deed. In consequence of this, a challenge passed between them. O'Neil chose bowie knives as weapons, and a dark room for the place. These Rooker rejected, whereupon O'Neil sent word that they would shoot on sight.

With this arrangement of the matter, Rooker stationed himself in the door of the Western Saloon, armed with a shot gun, loaded with buckshot. O'Neil had occasion to pass by, and as he did so, when Rooker saw him he cried out with an oath, "I've got you now," and immediately shot him. O'Neil, who had turned to go away, fell with his revolver cocked in his hand, simply uttering the words: "Rooker has killed me," and expired in ten minutes. Rooker fled, but soon after returned, and has since received a sham trial, at which he was acquitted.

It will be remembered that O'Neil fled from Kansas City in the night to escape being lynched by the people for committing a rape in connection with another person. He is reported to have killed several persons in Salt Lake, of which deeds he has frequently boasted. He has been quite noted here as a pugilist. His death was looked upon more in the light of the abatement of a nuisance than of anything else, and consequently but little attention was paid to the matter, and it was passed by without a thorough investigation.

The price of town property is rapidly advancing. Lots here, 25 feet by 125 feet, sell for from five hundred to one thousand dollars in the business portions of the town. There is very little property for sale at any price.—At the present time, the mills are unable to supply the demand for lumber.

The bustle of the new year has fairly commenced. Every one has something to do.—Carpenter's wages are now five dollars per day, with the probability of an increase.—Farmers are busy fencing, and would be engaged with the plow but for the fact that there are none to be had. The blossoming of flowers on the open prairie indicates the return of Spring. Vegetables are already up in many of the gardens. The renewed activity everywhere manifested, has not been without valuable results in the mines. New and rich discoveries are being made daily.—The Secreto lode has proved itself to be one of the richest ever discovered, at least so far as its quartz is concerned. Specimens of great richness and rare beauty are frequently taken out. No quartz or earth has yet been washed from it.

In grading the new Gregory and Mount Vernon road, where it crosses Clear Creek, a lode which yields very rich quartz, has just been discovered. Specimens have been exhibited from it which are fairly covered with gold.

Just now the Arkansas mines are the great cry. They are about one hundred miles distant, and are reported to extend over all the upper tributaries of that stream. The discoveries in that region were made simultaneously by Cherokees and Americans, though at points considerably distant from each other. The average per diem has been, during the past Winter, with rockers, five dollars.—When the smaller gulches and ravines are free from snow, it is confidently expected that richer diggings will be found. But little really has been done anywhere west of the range, towards prospecting the country.—Enough, however, has been done to indicate that the western slope is fully equal to the eastern. The westward tide has at length broken through the deep snows upon the divide, and those vallies, so little known to white men, are echoing with the sound of the axe, the pick and the shovel.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

PREPARED BY DR. C. M. JACKSON,

WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

Liver Complaint. Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility. Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach.

Every family should have a bottle of these Bitters in the house.

ONE DOSE will instantly relieve a sick stomach.

ONE DOSE will cure the most distressing heartburn.

ONE DOSE will allay any agitation of the nerves.

ONE DOSE taken an hour before meals, will give a good appetite.

ONE DOSE will, in many cases, cure the most severe headache, when proceeding from a disordered stomach.

These Bitters can be obtained at any Druggist's or seller of Patent Medicines in the United States and Canadas. Price 75 cents per bottle. See that the signature of C. M. Jackson is on the wrapper of each bottle.

BEAUTIFUL, BUT TRUE.

A few days since, Mr. Jas. H. Beadle, of Huntsville, Alabama, called on us and gave us permission to publish for the benefit of suffering humanity, the astonishing cure which had been effected in the case of his wife by the use of Dr. Hance's Vegetable Epileptic Pills. He informed us, that at the time his wife commenced using the medicine, her system was so entirely prostrated, by the number of spasms she had undergone, as to reduce her weight to 100 lbs. Since she has been taking the pills, she has entirely got over the spasms and has gained in weight and bodily health. She now weighs at least 200 lbs., and declares she is in better enjoyment of health than ever before in her life. Mr. Beadle also related the case of Mr. Harrison Lightfoot of the same town, who has been entirely cured of the worst form of Epilepsy by these same pills. Mr. Lightfoot's case was so bad that he never passed a week without having an attack, often falling down in the street. He has not had an attack for more than a year. Mr. Beadle thinks that if the pills ever fail in curing a case, it is for the want of a proper perseverance on the part of the person in taking them, as he feels assured from observation in the case of his wife, that if they are taken for a sufficient length of time, they will cure any case. Sent to any part of the country by mail, on the receipt of a remittance. Address SETH S. HANCE, 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md. Price, one box, $3; two, $5; twelve, $24.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

MONDAY, April 30.—FLOUR.—The Vanderbilt's advices are favorable for Breadstuffs and have imparted increased firmness to the Flour market. There is a moderate shipping demand and further sales of 600 barrels superfine were effected at \$6@6 25 ℔ barrel—part Spring Wheat at the lowest figure. The latter rate was refused by some holders for good straight brands. There is a steady inquiry for home consumption from \$6 25 up to \$7 75 for common and fancy lots, according to quality. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are held firmly—the former at \$4 25, and the latter at \$3 62½ ℔ barrel. 1000 barrels Brandywine Meal sold on private terms.

Grain—There is a steady demand for Wheat for milling and prices are steadily maintained. Sales of 1600 bushels good and prime Pennsylvania and Southern Red at \$1 54 @1 55 per bus. White ranges from \$1 70@1 75. Rye is scarce and in demand. A sale of Pennsylvania at 90 cts. which is an advance of 2 cts. per bus. Corn comes forward slowly and is in demand. 10,000 bus. yellow sold at 80 cts., delivered. Oats are quiet, 2000 bus prime Delaware sold at 44½ cts., and some Penna. at 45 cts. Nothing doing in Barley or Barley Malt. 5,000 bus ship stuffs (Virginia) sold at \$25 per ton.

Seeds—There is a fair demand for Cloverseed at \$5 75@6 ℔ 64 lbs for fair and prime lots. Nothing doing in Timothy. Flaxseed is wanted at \$1 62 ℔ bushel.

NEW EATING HOUSE,

OPPOSITE THE EXCHANGE HOTEL.

C. SCHNEIDER

Is in his new room, opposite the Exchange Hotel, where his friends are requested to call. He will be prepared at all times to feed the hungry and quench the thirst of the thirsty.

Huntingdon, May 2, 1860.

HUNGARIAN AND GERMAN GRAPE VINES AND GERMAN PRUNES.

We have received the following kinds of Hungarian and German Grapes by Steam Ship "Persia," part of which I offer at reasonable prices;

TOKAY, white, large. This is the grape from which the old and celebrated Tokay wine is made,
SALFENER, green, medium,
SUESSDEL, white,
RED MUSCATEL, large berry,
FELTELINER, very large bunch and berry,
BLACK MUSCATEL, large,
EDELROTH, black, medium size,
BURGUNDY, black and red, large,
WHITE MUSCATEL, large,
HERDHINSCH, white, large,
RIESLING, green, medium,
KLEINEDEL, green, medium,
WHITE HARDHINSCH, large,
RED do., do.

Also, CUTTINGS of various kinds, at 50 cts. per dozen.

Prices of GERMAN PRUNES, 25, 37, and 50 cents, according to age, size and appearance.

The above are all hardy grapes. Some of them from the cold mountains of Hungary. Climate about the same as the State of New York. All of them fine table and wine grapes. They will be for sale until the 12th of May. Any on hand will then be planted in vineyards. Persons wishing to purchase in quantities, will be allowed a liberal discount. Prices, 75 cents to $1 25. Purchasers will please call on

M. SCHNEIDER, Huntingdon, Pa.,
Or SAM'L. A. STEEL, "

Huntingdon, May 2, 1860-1t.

NOTICE TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

Proposals will be received at the Commissioners Office up to 2 o'clock on Friday, the 18th day of May, 1860, for the building of the following bridges:

One across Shade Creek, near Hudson's Saw Mill. To be an open bridge, 42 feet between the abutments.

One across Spring Creek, near Scottsville. To be an open bridge, 50 feet between the abutments.

Specifications of the above two can be seen at J. Lutz's, in Shirleysburg.

One across Stone Creek, at McAlevy's Fort. To be an open bridge, 60 feet between abutments.

Specifications and the plan for all can be seen at the Commissioners Office.

ALSO,

Proposals will be received at the same time and place, for repairing the bridge across the Juniata River at Drake's Ferry, according to specifications in the Commissioners Office.

By order of Commissioners.
HENRY W. MILLER, Clerk.

APPEAL.

An appeal will be held by the Commissioners, in their Office, on the 18th day of May, 1860, for any persons who may see proper to attend, whose valuation has been altered since the triennial assessment, on account of flood or fire or improvements being made. They will also hold an appeal at that time for Militia fines.

By order of Commissioners.
HENRY W. MILLER, Clerk.

Huntingdon, May 2, 1860.

NEW GROCERY AND CONFECTIONERY.

C. LONG

Informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has opened a new Grocery and Confectionery Store in the basement, under Gutman & Co.'s Clothing Store, in the Diamond, and would most respectfully request a share of public patronage. His stock consists of all kinds of the

BEST GROCERIES,
CONFECTIONERIES, &c., &c.

Fish can be had at wholesale or retail.

ICE CREAM will be furnished regularly to parties and individuals, at his room.

Huntingdon, April 25, 1860.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Vend. Exp. to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, ON FRIDAY, THE 11TH DAY OF MAY, 1860, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described property, to wit:

All the defendant's interest in and to a lot of ground situate in the borough of Huntingdon, No. 193 in plan of said town, fronting on Mifflin street fifty feet, and running back 200 feet to Church street, and has thereon a two story log house and a small stable, and adjoins lot of Wm. Williams on the east, and the Methodist Parsonage on the west. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John Snyder.

JNO. C. WATTSON, Sheriff.

Huntingdon, April 25, 1860.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—

By virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, the undersigned Trustee, appointed by said Court, will offer at Public Sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on *Friday, the 25th day of May next*, at ten o'clock, A. M., all that piece or parcel of ground situate on the north-west corner of Smith and Church streets, in the borough of Huntingdon, fronting 200 feet on Church street, and extending in depth 200 feet on Smith street; to be sold as a whole, or in lots to suit purchasers.

TERMS:—One-third of the purchase money on confirmation of sale; the residue in two equal annual payments with interest from confirmation of sale, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage or judgments of the purchasers.

JAMES GWIN, Trustee.

By virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county.

D. CALDWELL, Prothonotary.

Huntingdon, April 25, 1860-4t.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, the undersigned will offer at public sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on *Saturday, the 26th day of May next*, at ten o'clock, A. M., the undivided half part of a tract of land in the township of Henderson, Huntingdon county, adjoining lands of Jno. Flenner, James Sloan, John Warefel, and others, containing 310 acres, more or less, belonging to the estate of Christopher Dumars, dec'd.

TERMS:—Cash on confirmation of sale.

SAMUEL FETTERMAN,
JAMES R. M'CLINTOCK,
Executors of Christopher Dumars, dec'd,
By their Attorneys, Miles & Dorris.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county,

H. GLAZIER, Clerk O. C.

WM. H. KING, Auctioneer.

Huntingdon, April 25, 1860.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS, AT PORTSTOWN.

WHITE & LONG

Respectfully informs the public generally, that they have just opened a fine assortment of NEW GOODS at their store-room in Portstown, near the old bridge, where they will be pleased to receive calls.

Their stock of Goods consists of every variety of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS,
FISH, SALT, &c., &c., &c.,

all of which they will dispose of at the most reasonable prices.

They desire the public to call and examine their Goods and prices,—and they assure all that *it will pay* to give them a call.

Portstown, April 25, 1860.-4t

DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, was dissolved upon the second day of April, A. D. 1860, by mutual consent.

All debts due to the firm are to be paid to Thomas Fisher, who will also pay all claims against said firm.

THOMAS FISHER,
D. McMURTRIE.

The undersigned will still continue the business, trading as the firm of FISHER & SON, at the same stand occupied by the old firm.

THOMAS FISHER,
HORATIO G. FISHER.

Huntingdon, April 18, 1860.

A CARD.—

DR. D. S. HAYS offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Mooresville and vicinity. Office, at the lower bank or Neff Mills, opposite Mrs. Myton's store.

April 18, 1860-tf.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

In the Diamond, adjoining Strous' Store.

GEO. SCHAEFER,

Informs the public that he has just opened, in connection with his own manufacture, a fine stock of BOOTS and SHOES of eastern manufacture. Ladies and gentlemen will please call and examine his stock. All his stock is of good material, and the make is equal to the best in the market, and will be sold cheap.

He also manufactures to order in the best and most fashionable style, all kinds of Boots and Shoes.

Huntingdon, April 18, 1860.-4t*

D. P. GWIN'S is the place to buy good and cheap Carpets.

HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30 hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $2,00 at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.

HOOPED SKIRTS worth 2 50 will be sold for $1 25 at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

THE best Tobacco in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.—ORDERS *received at* LEWIS' *Book and Stationery Store, for all new and old Books published in the United States. Books ordered every week.*

SAY AND SEAL,

By the author of "Wide, Wide World," and the author of "Dollars and Cents."—2 vols., 12 mo.; publishers price $2,00.

In evidence of the great popularity of this work, we need only say that 30,000 COPIES of the English edition have already been sold, and, up to the present time, we have been unable to furnish the books as rapidly as ordered.

We invite attention to the following notices:

"The authors have turned their intellectual wealth to the best purposes. Such books are better than hundreds of mere controversial sermons."—R. Shelton Mackenzie.

"'Say and Seal' is indeed a true, beautiful home book, that will be read with delight and profit by tens of thousands of our people."—Evening Bulletin.

"Decidedly the best book emanating from the authoress of 'Wide, Wide World.'"—Inquirer.

"A delightful book it is."—The Press.

"It is superior to 'Wide, Wide World.'"—North American.

THE BIBLICAL REASON WHY,

A handsome book for Biblical Students and Sunday School Teachers, and a Guide to Family Scripture Reading, beautifully illustrated.—Large 12 mo., cloth, gilt side and back. Publishers' price $1.

This book makes the Bible a pleasant as well as profound subject of study. It leaves no difficult or obscure point unexplained. It renders every passage clear. It is exactly the volume that every family, which reads at all imperatively needs to place beside the Bible, as its best companion.

THIS VOLUME ANSWERS 1,493 QUESTIONS IN A CLEAR MANNER.

TESTIMONIALS OF THE CLERGY.

"I have given some attention to the 'Biblical Reason Why,' and feel bound to say that it seems to me to contain a vast amount of information on Biblical subjects, conveyed in a clear manner, illustrated by many valuable cuts, and printed on good paper. It constitutes a valuable addition to the apparatus of the Teacher, Parent, and private Christian."

Right Rev. ALONZO POTTER, D. D., LL. D.
Bishop of Pennsylvania.

"I have examined the 'Biblical Reason Why,' and find it to be a repartory of facts on Biblical subjects, set forth in a plain and intelligible way. Indeed, I am surprised at the amount of matter that is compressed into this volume. For use in families and schools, I consider it the best book of the kind I have seen."

Rev. JOHN McCLINTOCK, D. D., LL. D.,
President of the Troy University, and Pastor of St. Paul's Church (Methodist Episcopal.) New York.

"The attention I have given your book satisfies me that it cannot fail to give important aid to all students of the Bible, and especially that large class who have neither time nor means to bestow on larger or more critical works. The plan of your work is excellent, and the matter well chosen. It should have a large circulation. It will certainly be of great use in the study of the Holy Scriptures."

Rev. JOSEPH H. KENNARD,
Pastor of the Eighth street Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Vend. Exp. to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, on the premises, ON FRIDAY, THE 4TH DAY OF MAY, 1860, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, to wit:

The defendant's right, title and interest in and to a tract of land situate in Oneida township, containing one hundred and eleven acres, be the same more or less, about seventy acres of which are cleared, and has thereon a two story house and double log barn, and a saw mill, and other out buildings, and bounded by lands of Samuel Peighfal on the South, Evan's heirs on the west, Mark Evans on the north, and Snyder Miller on the east. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Wm. R. Smith.

JNO. C. WATTSON, Sheriff.

Huntingdon, April 18, 1860.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

AT

D. P. GWIN'S STORE.

D. P. GWIN has just received the largest and most fashionable and best selected Stock of Goods in the market, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Plain and Fancy, Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Beaverteens, Velvet Cords, Cotton Drills, Linen Duck, Blue Drills, and other fashionable Goods for Men and Boys' wear.

The largest and best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods in town, consisting of Black and Fancy Silks, All Wool Delains, Challie Delains, Alpacas, Plain and Figured Braize, Lawns, Ginghams, Ducals, Larella Cloth, De Barge, Traveling Dress Goods, and a beautiful assortment of Prints, Brilliants, &c.

Also, Tickings, Checks, Muslins, (bleached and unbleached,) Cotton and Linen Diaper, Crash, Nankeen, &c.

Also, a large assortment of Ladies' Collars, Dress Trimmings, Ribbonds, Gloves, Mitts, Gauntlets, Hosiery, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Victoria Lawn, Mull Muslins, Swiss and Cambric Edging, Dimity Bands, Velvet Ribbons, and a great variety of Hooped Skirts, &c.

Also, a fine assortment of Spring Shawls.

Also, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Shaker Bonnets, Hardware, Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware, Groceries, Salt and Fish.

Also, the largest and best assortment of Carpets and Oil Cloths in town, which will be sold cheap.

Call and examine my Goods, and you will be convinced that I have the best assortment and cheapest Goods in the market.

☞ Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods, at the Highest Market Prices. D. P. GWIN.

Huntingdon, April 18, 1860.

HOTEL TO LET.—

The subscriber will lease the KEYSTONE HOTEL, at Spruce Creek, Huntingdon county, Pa., for a term of years, and sell the furniture, to a good tenant, if application be made soon.

R. F. HASLETT, Trustee.

April 18, 1860-3t.

1860.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

FISHER & SON are now opening the *largest and best selected Stock of Goods* ever offered in this community.

It comprises a full line of Fashionable Dress Goods, suitable for SPRING & SUMMER, such as Black and Fancy Silks, French Foulards, (Chintz Figures,) Fancy Organdies, Ducals, Challie's Lawns, English Chintz, Ginghams, Lustres, Prints, &c.

A large and beautiful assortment of Spring Shawls.

A fine stock of richly worked Black Silk Lace Mantles. A full assortment of Ladies' Fine Collars, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, such as Collars, Cravats, Ties, Stocks, Hosiery, Shirts, Gauze and Silk Undershirts, Drawers, &c.

We have a fine selection of Mantillas, Dress Trimmings, Fringes, Ribbons, Mitts, Gloves, Gauntlets, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Buttons, Floss, Sewing Silk, Extension Skirts, Hoops of all kinds, &c.

Also—Tickings, Osnaburg, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, all prices; Colored and White Cambrics, Barred and Swiss Muslins, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks, Tarleton, and many other articles which comprise the line of WHITE and DOMESTIC GOODS.

French Cloths, Fancy Cassimers, Satinets, Jeans, Tweeds, Denims, Blue Drills, Flannels, Lindseys, Comforts, Blankets, &c.

Hats and Caps, of every variety and style.

A Good Stock of GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, BOOTS and SHOES, WOOD and WILLOW-WARE, which will be sold *Cheap*.

We also deal in PLASTER, FISH, SALT, and all kinds of GRAINS, and possess facilities in this branch of trade unequalled by any. We deliver all packages or parcels of Merchandise, *free of charge*, at the Depots of the Broad Top and Pennsylvania Railroads.

COME ONE, COME ALL, and be convinced that the *Metropolitan* is the place to secure fashionable and desirable goods, disposed of at the lowest rates.

FISHER & SON.

Huntingdon, April 18, 1860.

MOORESVILLE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

MALE AND FEMALE.

AT WEST BARREE, HUNTINGDON CO., PA.

The next Session of this Institution will commence May 1st, 1860. The course of instruction is extensive and thorough, including all the branches usually taught in the first class Seminaries.

Tuition for session of five months, $7½ and $12, according to the branches studied. Boarding $1.75 per week.

For further particulars, address
THOMAS WILSON, A. M., Principal.

April 11, 1860.

D. P. GWIN keeps the largest, best assortment and cheapest shoes in town. Call and examine them.

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at D. P. GWIN'S

IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kinds of Goods, go to D. P. GWIN'S.

DON'T FORGET,

THE PLACE TO CALL

IS AT G. A. MILLER'S STORE.

GROCERIES,
DRY-GOODS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS.
FRESH CONFECTIONARIES, &C., &C.
AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!
AND AS GOOD AS THE BEST!

G. A. Miller has now on hand a well selected stock of fresh Groceries, Dry Goods, Confectionaries, Hats & Caps, Boots & shoes, Notions, &c., all of which he is ready to dispose of at reasonable prices.

The public generally are invited to call and examine his goods.

Thankful for the patronage he has received, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

Store room in the old Temperance Hall, Main street. Don't miss the place.

Huntingdon, April 18, 1860.

BLINDS AND SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS,

NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA,

IS THE MOST EXTENSIVE MANUFACTURER OF

VENITIAN BLINDS

AND

WINDOW SHADES.

☞ THE LARGEST AND FINEST ☜

Assortment in the City, at the

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

☞ STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.

April 11, 1860-2m.

PENN MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

THE ONLY TRULY MUTUAL COMPANY IN THE STATE.

ALL THE PROFITS DIVIDED AMONGST THE POLICY HOLDERS EVERY YEAR.

A dividend of 40 per cent. has been declared, and the undersigned is now ready to deliver scrip and pay interest to those entitled thereto.

R. ALLISON MILLER, Agent.

Huntingdon, April 11, 1860.-3t

NOTICE.—

All persons indebted to the estate of ARTHUR ADAMSON, deceased, late of Brady township, Huntingdon county, are requested to make immediate payment, and all those having claims against the said deceased, are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement to the subscriber,

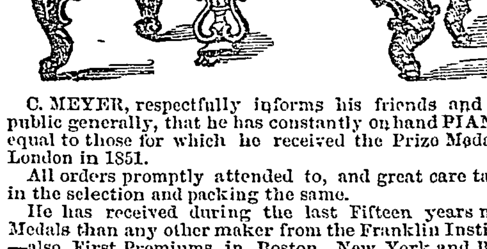
ELIZABETH ADAMSON,
Administratrix of said dec'd, in Brady tp.

March 14, 1860.*

THE WORLD'S GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL,

AWARDED TO C. MEYER,

FOR HIS TWO PIANOS, LONDON, OCTOBER 15, 1851.



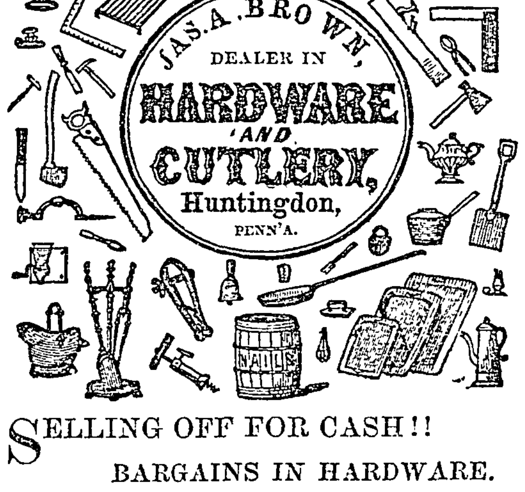
C. MEYER, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has constantly on hand PIANOS, equal to those for which he received the Prize Medal in London in 1851.

All orders promptly attended to, and great care taken in the selection and packing the same.

He has received during the last Fifteen years more Medals than any other maker from the Franklin Institute—also, First Premiums in Boston, New York and Baltimore.

Warerooms No. 722 ARCH street, below Eighth, south side, PHILADELPHIA.

April 11, 1860-3m.



SELLING OFF FOR CASH!!

BARGAINS IN HARDWARE.

As "the nimble penny is better than the slow sixpence," and *small profits in cash*, are better than *vexing eye-sore book accounts*, JAMES A. BROWN is now determined to sell off the large and splendid stock of Hardware, Paints, &c., which he has just brought from the east, at such low prices, as will induce every body to crowd in for a share of the *bargains*.

His stock includes a complete variety of

BUILDING-HARDWARE, MECHANICS' TOOLS,
CUTLERY, HOLLOW-WARE,
OILS, PAINTS, SADDLERY,
VARNISHES, GLASS, CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,
STEEL, IRON, CHAIN PUMPS, LEAD PIPE,
MOROCCO, LINING SKINS,
COAL OIL LAMPS and COAL OIL, &c., &c.,

Together with a full assortment of everything pertaining to his line of business.

☞ All orders receive prompt attention. ☜

JAS. A. BROWN.

Huntingdon, April 11, 1860.

1,000 CUSTOMERS WANTED!

NEW GOODS

FOR SPRING & SUMMER.

BENJ. JACOBS

Has received a fine assortment of DRY GOODS for the Spring and Summer season, comprising a very extensive assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS,
DRY GOODS in general,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
For Men and Boys.
GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES, &c. &c.

The public generally are requested to call and examine my goods—and his prices.

As I am determined to sell my Goods, all who call may expect bargains.

Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods,

BENJ. JACOBS, *at the Cheap Corner.*

Huntingdon, April 4, 1860.

H. ROMAN.

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

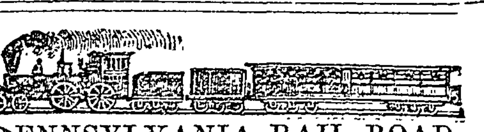
opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon. [April 4, 1860.]

DARK Colored Palm Hoods, best quality, only 50 cts. each. FISHER & SON.

A Splendid variety of Carpets, only 25 cts. per yard. FISHER & SON.

A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S.

IF you want handsome Lawns, Delains, and other Dress Goods, go to D. P. GWIN'S.



PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

WESTWARD. MAIL.	WESTWARD. FAST LINE.	WESTWARD. THROUGH EXPRESS.	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. THROUGH EXPRESS.	EASTWARD. FAST LINE.	EASTWARD. MAIL.
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
4 27	6 44	5 39	Newton Hamilton,	10 25	3 08	9 32
4 36	6 50	5 46	Mt. Union,	10 19	3 02	9 24
4 51	7 03	6 00	Mill Creek,	10 05	2 49	9 09
5 05	7 15	6 13	Huntingdon,	9 55	2 39	8 57
5 22	7 26	6 27	Petersburg,	9 40	2 26	8 43
5 30	7 32	6 34	Barree,	9 32	2 19	8 35
5 37	7 37	6 39	Spruce Creek,	9 26	2 13	8 28
5 53	7 53	6 54	Birmingham,	9 10	1 56	8 11
6 02	8 00	7 00	Tyrone,	9 03	1 48	8 03
6 12	8 07	7 09	Tipton,	8 55	1 40	7 53
6 17	8 11	7 13	Fostoria,	8 51	1 36	7 48
6 21	8 14	7 17	Bell's Mills,	8 48	1 33	7 44
6 40	8 25	7 30	Altoona,	8 20	1 15	7 15
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—Passenger Trains arrive and depart as follows:

MORNING TRAIN

For HOPEWELL & intermediate Stations, leaves at 9:00 A. M.
Returning, arrives at HUNTINGDON at 2:18 P. M.

EVENING TRAIN

For SAXTON and intermediate Stations, leaves at 5:40 P. M.
Returning, arrives at HUNTINGDON at 7:40 P. M.

JNO. J. LAWRENCE,
Huntingdon, April 16, 1860. *Superintendent.*

FRANKLIN HOUSE,

IN THE DIAMOND,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

VALENTINE CROUSE, Proprietor.

The citizens of the county, and strangers and travelers generally, will find comfortable accommodations at this house. Give us a trial. [April 4, 1860.]

PLATFORM SCALES, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, SUITABLE FOR RAILROADS, &c., for weighing hay, coal, ore and merchandise generally. Purchasers run no risk, every scale is guaranteed correct, and if, after trial, not found satisfactory, can be returned without charge.

☞ Factory at the old stand, established for more than thirty-five years.

ABBOTT & CO.,
Corner of Ninth and Melon Streets.

April 4, 1860-3m. PHILADELPHIA.

PUMP MAKING.—

The public are informed the subscriber is still in the Pump Making business at Mill Creek, and will furnish pumps, including all wood work, with good timber, at different points on the Canal and Railroad, at 45 cents per foot. When timber and boarding are found, from 25 to 33 cents per foot. If the work is not well done, no pay will be exacted.

ISAAC WOOLVERTON,
Mill Creek P. O.,
Huntingdon co.,
Penna.

Refers to—

J. Sewell Sewart, Theo. H. Cremer, William Dorris, William Dorris, Jr., Thomas Fisher, Horatio G. Fisher, John Scott, Samuel T. Brown, David Blair and Judge Taylor, Huntingdon; and to Geo. Bucher, John Porter, Charles Porter and Wm. Christy, Alexandria.

March 28, 1860-6m.

M. GUTMAN & CO.

SPRING & SUMMER CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS.

The public generally are respectfully informed that M. GUTMAN & CO., have now upon their shelves a new and well selected stock of fashionable

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,

to which they ask the attention of all who are in want of a neat and comfortable Coat, a Vest or a pair of Pants.—Their stock will bear examination, and they respectfully request all to call and see for themselves.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

A good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.,

will also be found on hand. All of which will be sold as low, if not lower, than the same quality of goods can be had in the county.

Call at the corner of the Diamond, Long's new building.

M. GUTMAN & CO.

Huntingdon, April 4, 1860.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration on the Estate of JANE GOSHORN, late of Fort Wayne, State of Indiana, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, he hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.

GRAFFUS MILLER.

Huntingdon, April 4, 1860. *Administrator.*

TIN WARE!

PRICES REDUCED.

MERCHANTS AND DEALERS

Are invited to call and examine the largest assortment of WELL MADE TIN WARE to be found in the State, which we are prepared to sell at LOWER PRICES than inferior goods are generally sold for.

MELLOY & FORD,
Sign of the *Large Coffee Pot,*
723 Market street, PHILADELPHIA.

March 14, 1860-3m.

J. M. IRVINE, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office and residence opposite Wm. Moore & Sons Store, in Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa. [March 7, 1860-3m.]

LIME! LIME!! LIME!!!

THOMAS MOORE

Respectfully informs builders, farmers and others, that he will have constantly on hand at his kiln at McConnellstown, fresh burnt Lime, which he will furnish in any quantity on order, cheap for cash. Lime can also be had from Thos. G. Strickler, in Huntingdon, in small quantities.

McConnellstown, March 7, 1860-3m.*

SHIPPING FURS!

The highest *Cash* prices paid for
MINK,
COON,
RED FOX,
GREY FOX,
OTTERS,
MUSKRATS, &c., &c.,
AT WOMRATHS'
415 & 417 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

March 7, 1860-2m.

ALEXANDRIA FOUNDRY.—

ROGER C. McGILL, manufacturer of all kinds of castings, forge and rolling mill, griet and saw mill, thrashing machine, sled and sleigh soles, wagon boxes, stoves of various kinds, kettles, plough shears to suit all kinds of ploughs; also, car wheels and railroad work, and has a new and improved plough that renders satisfaction to all farmers that have used them. I will keep all kinds of plough shears and ploughs at Messrs. Fisher & McMurtrie's, Huntingdon, and at Mr. George Eby's, Mill Creek, and will fill all orders promptly. The farmers will save money by getting shears and ploughs of McGILL, at the foundry head-quarters, the place to buy cheap. All kinds of produce, old metal and lumber, taken in exchange.—Bring the pay and save ten per cent.

R. C. McGILL.

Alexandria, March 7, 1860-1y.

TEETH EXTRACTED without PAIN, by Dr. J. LOCKE & J. G. CAMP, DENTISTS. Office one door east of the BANK, (up stairs.) Give them a call.

Dec. 28, 1859.

STORE ROOM TO RENT AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for rent his Store Room in Market Square—it having Gas and other conveniences connected.

He offers for sale his entire Stock and Fixtures at reduced prices.

Any person desiring a good situation for business, can have an opportunity of getting one by calling on the subscriber on the premises.

T. P. LOVE.

Huntingdon, Feb. 8, 1860.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN. J. H. O. CORBIN.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—

J. H. O. CORBIN has, from this date, become a member of the firm of

SCOTT & BROWN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON,

in which name the business will still be conducted.

Huntingdon, Jan. 2, 1860.

THE best display and largest variety of all kinds of Goods, can always be found at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

COAL OIL & COAL OIL LAMPS, for 75 cents and upwards, at the Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN.

Interesting Miscellany.

Kiss Me, Mamma, Do Kiss Me.

The child was so sensitive—so like that little shrinking plant, that curls at a breath and shuts its heart from light.

The only beauties she possessed were an exceedingly transparent skin, and the most mournful blue eyes.

I had been trained by a stern, strict, conscientious mother. I was a tardy plant, rebounding at every shock, misfortune could not daunt, though discipline tamed me! I fancied, alas! that I must go through the same routine with this delicate creature; so one day when she had displeased me exceedingly, by repeating an offence, I was determined to punish her severely. I was very serious all day, and on sending her to her little couch said—

"Now, my daughter, to punish you, and show you how very, very naughty you have been, I shall not kiss you to-night."

She stood looking at me astonishment personified, with her great mournful eyes wide open. I suppose she had forgotten her misconduct till then; and I left her with big tears dropping down her cheeks, and her lips quivering.

Presently I was sent for—"Oh! mamma, you will kiss me. I can't go to sleep, if you don't," she sobbed, every tone of her voice trembling, and she held out her hands.

Now came the struggle between love and what I falsely termed duty. My heart said give her the kiss of peace; my stern nature urged me to persist in my correction that I might impress the fault upon her mind. That is the way I had been trained until I was a submissive child; and I remembered how often I had thanked my mother since, for her straight-forward course.

I knelt by the bed—"Mother can't kiss you Ellen," I whispered, though every word choked me. Her hand touched mine; it was very hot; but I attributed it to her excitement. She turned her grievous face to the wall. I blamed myself as the fragile form shook with suppressed sobs, saying, "Mother hopes Ellen will mind her better after this," and left the room for the night.

It might have been about twelve when I was awakened by the nurse. Apprehensive, I ran to the child's chamber. I had a fearful dream.

Ellen did not know me. She was sitting up crimsoned from the forehead to the throat, her eyes so bright that I almost drew back aghast at their glance. From that night a raging fever drank up her life—and what do you think was the incessant plaint poured into my anguished heart?

"Oh! kiss me, mother, *do* kiss me. I *can't* go to sleep. You'd kiss your little Ellen, won't you? I *can't* go to sleep. I won't be naughty if you'll kiss me. Oh! kiss me, dear mamma, I *can't* go to sleep."

Holy little child, she did go to sleep one gray morning and never woke again—never! Her hand was locked in mine, and all my veins icy with its gradual chill. Faintly the light fainted out in the beautiful eyes—whiter and whiter, grew the tremulous lips.—She never knew me; but with her last breath she whispered, "I will be good mother, if you will only forgive me!"

Kiss her! God knows how passionate and unavailing were my kisses upon her cheek after that fatal night. God knows how wild were my prayers, that she might know if only once that I kissed her. God knows how that I might have yielded up my very life could I ask forgiveness of that sweet child.

Well, grief is unavailing now. She lies in her little tomb; there is a marble urn at her head, and a rose-bush at her feet—there grows sweet summer flowers; there waves the gentle grass; there birds sing their matins and vespers; there the blue sky shines down today, and there lies the freshness of my heart.

Parents, you should have heard the pathos in the voice of that stricken mother, as she said, "There are plants that spring into great vigor if the heavy pressure of a footstep crush them; but oh! there are others that even the pearls of the light dew bend to the earth."

A Sensible Young Lady.

Said a young lady, who was fashionably educated at boarding-schools, and indulged in idleness at home, so that there was neither strength nor elasticity in her frame:

"I used to be so feeble that I could not even lift a broom, and the least physical exertion would make me ill for a week. Looking one day at the Irish girls, and noticing their healthy, robust appearance, I determined to make a new trial, and see if I could not bring the roses to my cheeks, and rid myself of the dreadful lassitude that oppressed me. One sweeping day I went bravely to work, cleaning thoroughly the parlors, three chambers, the front stairs and hall, after which I lay down and rested until noon, when I arose and ate a heartier meal than for many a day. Since that time I have occupied some portion of every day in active domestic labor, and not only are all my friends congratulating me on my improved appearance, but in my whole being—mind, body and spirit—do I experience a wondrous vigor, to which I have been a stranger. Young ladies, try my Catholicon."

CURIOSITIES.—A plate of butter from the cream of a "joke."

A small quantity of tar supposed to have been left where the Israelites pitched their tents.

The original brush used in painting the "signs of the times."

A bucket of water from "All's Well."

Soap with which a man was washed overboard.

The pencil with which Britanna ruled the wave.

The strap which is used to sharpen the water's edge.

A portion of the yeast used in raising the wind.

A dime from the moon when she gave change from the last quarter.

The saucer belonging to the cup of sorrow.

Eggs from the nest of thieves.

A NOBLE SENTIMENT.—Daniel Webster penned the sentiment:—If we work upon marble it will perish; if we work upon brass, time will efface it; if we rear temples, they will crumble into dust; but if we work on moral minds—if we embue them with principles, with the fear of God and our fellow men, we engrave on those tablets something that will brighten through eternity.

☞ If you see a wife carefully footing her husband's stocking, you may conclude that he will not find it difficult to foot her bills.

☞ The ideal is the mysterious ladder that enables the soul to ascend from the finite to the infinite.

KEROSENE & COAL OIL LAMPS! HEAD QUARTERS and MANUFACTORY, No. 114 South Second street, below Chestnut, and No. 1 Carter street, PHILADELPHIA.

M. B. DYOTT'S *EXCELSIOR KEROSENE & COAL OIL BURNER.*

MERRILL & JONES' *Spring Burner*, and all other good *burners* for Coal Oil, together with the largest and handsomest variety of LAMPS, of every description. CHANDELIERS, from two to fifty Burners—*Glasses, Wicks, Shades*, and all articles pertaining to the business, together with the best KEROSENE OIL in the country—*Wholesale and Retail*—at the Manufacturers' lowest prices.

☞ Merchants and others will save money, by examining our Stock and Prices. M. B. DYOTT'S LAMP and GAS FIXTURE STORE and FACTORY, No. 114 South Second & No. 1 Carter street, below Chestnut, Philad'a. [Feb. 22, 1860–3m.]

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.—

NEW FIRM!

The undersigned respectfully inform the public that they have purchased the ALEXANDRIA BREWERY and will continue the business, and endeavor to give general satisfaction.

All orders will be promptly attended to.

WM. ROTHROCK,
Alexandria, Feb. 22, 1860. WM. N. KIRBY.

ROBT. KING,—

MERCHANT TAYLOR,

Hill Street, one door west of Carmon's Store,

Has just returned from the City with the most splendid assortment of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, and
PLAIN and FANCY VESTINGS,

ever received in Huntingdon, which he will make up to order in the best workman-like manner.

Thankful for past favors, a continuance of the same is respectfully solicited.

ROBERT KING.
Huntingdon, March 28, 1860.–3m.

1860. 1860.

SPRING STOCK NOW OPEN.—

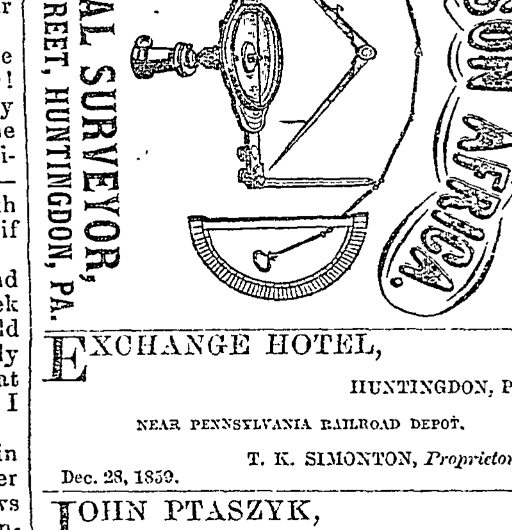
Full Stock of SILKS,
Full Stock of SHAWLS,
Full Stock of DRESS GOODS,
Full Stock of LINEN GOODS,
Full Stock of COTTON GOODS,
Full Stock of BLACK GOODS,
Full Stock of WHITE GOODS,
Full Stock of LACE GOODS,
New Materials for DUSTERS,
Novelties in FRENCH GOODS, &c. &c.

EYRE & LANDELL,
Fourth & Arch Sts., Philadelphia.

N. B.—Storekeepers may at all times find Good Bargains, daily from New York and Philadelphia Auctions.

P. S.—BLACK SILKS, at nett prices, decidedly cheap.

Feb. 29, 1860–3m.



EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

NEAR PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DEPOT.

T. K. SIMONTON, *Proprietor.*

Dec. 28, 1859.

JOHN PTASZYK,

PIANO FORTE, ORGAN AND MELODEON TUNER, Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, and of the county, that he will be in Huntingdon regularly twice a year, in June and December, for the purpose of tuning and repairing Piano Fortes, Organs and Melodeons, and musical instruments, of all descriptions.

☞ All orders left at the Book, Stationery and Music Store of Wm. Lewis, will be promptly and faithfully attended to. [Dec. 14, 1859–1y.]

SONGS AND BALLADS, &C.,

FOR EVERYBODY.

The Gentle Annie Melodist,
The Dime Melodist,
The Dime Song Book, No. 1,
The Dime Song Book, No. 2,
The Dime Song Book, No. 3,
The Dime Song Book, No. 4,
The Dime Dialogues,
The Dime Speaker,
The Dime Cook Book,
The Dime Recipe Book.

For sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

OSGOOD'S Speller, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
M'GUFFEY'S Speller and Readers, (old and new editions.)
SANDER'S do do do
SWAN'S do do do
COBB'S do do do
Webb's Normal Reader, No. 1.
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Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.
Huntingdon, Pa.

WRAPPING PAPER! A good article for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

WOSTENHOLMS' Celebrated I X L Knives and Razors, for sale by JAS. A. BROWN.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at D. P. GWIN'S.

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS.

EVERYBODY'S LAWYER AND COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS

BY FRANK CROSBY,
OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.

It Tells You How to draw up PARTNERSHIP PAPERS and gives general forms for AGREEMENTS of all kinds, BILLS OF SALE, LEASES and PETITIONS.

It Tells You How to draw up BONDS and MORTGAGES, AFFIDAVITS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY, NOTES and BILLS OF EXCHANGE, RECEIPTS and RELEASES.

It Tells You The laws for the COLLECTION OF DEBTS, with the STATUTES OF LIMITATION, and amount and kind of property EXEMPT from EXECUTION in every State.

It Tells You How to make an ASSIGNMENT properly, with forms for COMPOSITION with CREDITORS, and the INSOLVENT LAWS of every State.

It Tells You The legal relations existing between GUARDIAN and WARD, MASTER and APPRENTICE, and LANDLORD and TENANT.

It Tells You What constitutes LIBEL and SLANDER, and the Law as to MARRIAGE DOWER, the WIFE'S RIGHT IN PROPERTY, DIVORCE and ALIMONY.

It Tells You The Law for MECHANICS' LIENS in every State, and the NATURALIZATION LAWS of this country, and how to comply with the same.

It Tells You The law concerning PENSIONS and how to obtain one, and the PRE-EMPTION LAWS to PUBLIC LANDS.

It Tells You The Law for PATENTS, with mode of procedure in obtaining one, with INTERFERENCES, ASSIGNMENTS and TABLE OF FEES.

It Tells You How to make your WILL, and how to ADMINISTER ON AN ESTATE, with the law and the requirements thereof in every State.

It Tells You The meaning of LAW TERMS in general use, and explains to you the LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE and JUDICIAL Powers of both the General and State GOVERNMENTS.

It Tells You HOW TO KEEP OUT OF LAW, by showing how to do your business legally, thus saving a vast amount of property, and vexatious litigation, by its timely consultation.

Single copies will be sent by mail, postage paid, to EVERY FARMER, EVERY MECHANIC, EVERY MAN OF BUSINESS, and EVERYBODY in EVERY STATE, on receipt of $1 00, or in law style of binding at $1 25.

$1000 A YEAR can be made by enterprising men everywhere, in selling the above work, as our inducements to all such are very liberal.

For single copies of the Book, or for terms to agents, with other information, apply to or address

JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher,
No. 617 Sansom street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Nov. 23, 1859–6m.

☞ Everybody's Lawyer is for sale at Lewis' Book Store

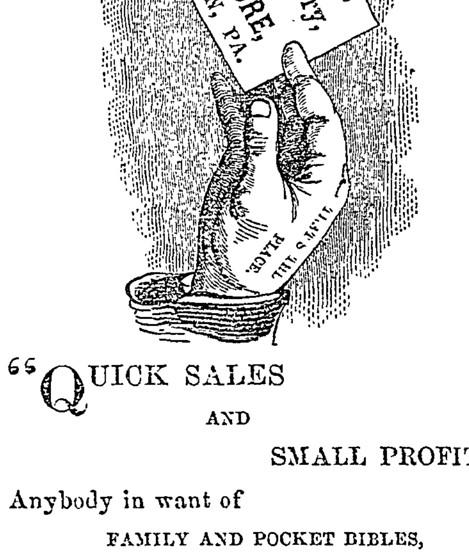
WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER-WARE.

We would respectfully inform our friends, patrons and the public generally, that we have now in *Store* and offer *Wholesale & Retail*, at the lowest *Cash Prices*, a large and very choice stock of *Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware*, of every variety and style.

Every description of *Diamond Work* and other *Jewelry* made to order, at short notice. ☞ *All goods warranted* to be as represented.

N. B.—Particular attention given to the *Repairing of Watches and Jewelry*, of every description.

STAUFFER & HARLEY,
No. 622 MARKET street, *South Side*, PHILAD'A.
Feb. 8, 1860–3m.



"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS!"

Anybody in want of

FAMILY AND POCKET BIBLES,
HYMN AND PRAYER BOOKS,
ALBUMS AND ANNUALS,
OR
ANY OTHER VALUABLE AND INTERESTING BOOK,
Fancy and School
STATIONERY,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
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SHEET MUSIC for the Piano, Guitar, &c., &c.,
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For Ladies and Gentlemen,
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For Sunday and Common Schools,
SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
TOY BOOKS, ALPHABET BLOCKS, &C.,
ALL KINDS OF BOOKS
Proper for Boys and Girls.
AMUSING GAMES
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SONG BOOKS,
From 6 to 75 cents.
BLANK BOOKS,
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DIARIES FOR 1860.
Drawing and Blotting Paper, Bristal and Card Boards,
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WRITING FLUID.
Wrapping Paper of Different Sizes and Qualities,
&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.
SHOULD CALL AT
LEWIS'
CHEAP BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE,
In the "Globe" building, Market Square,
where all who want to
SAVE MONEY,
go to make their purchases.

WINDOW SHADES, CORDS, *TASSELS, &C.,* and BAILEY'S FIXTURES, A handsome assortment just received and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

THE

CASSVILLE SEMINARY

AND

NORMAL SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG LADIES & GENTLEMEN

CHEAPEST SCHOOL IN THE LAND

Send for a Catalogue!!

Address, M. McN. WALSH, A. M.,
Cassville, Huntingdon Co., Pa.

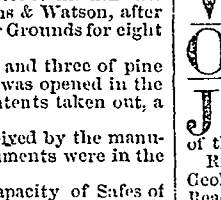


THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the *best* style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

HAND BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
BLANKS,
POSTERS,
CARDS,
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BALL TICKETS,
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CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK,
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

EVANS & WATSON'S SALAMANDER SAFES, 304 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.



ANOTHER TRIUMPH!

Philadelphia, Sept. 29, 1859.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY:—The subscribers, your committee to examine the contents of a Salamander Safe, of Evans & Watson, after being exposed to a strong fire on the Fair Grounds for eight hours, respectfully represent—

That after seven cords of oak wood and three of pine had been consumed around the Safe, it was opened in the presence of the committee, and the contents taken out, a little warmed, but not even scorched.

Several Silver Medals heretofore received by the manufacturers, and a large quantity of documents were in the Safe, and came out entirely uninjured.

The experiment satisfied us of the capacity of Safes of this kind to protect contents from any fire to which they may be exposed.

The Committee awarded a Diploma and Silver Medal.

GEO. W. WOODWARD,
JOHN W. GEARY,
J. P. RUTHERFORD,
ALFRED S. GILLETT.

STILL ANOTHER.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 17, 1859.—Messrs. EVANS & WATSON, Philadelphia.

Gentlemen:—The Salamander Fire-Proof Safe of your manufacture, purchased by us from your Agent, Ferris & Garrett, of our city, some nine months ago, was severely tried by burglars last Saturday night, and although they had a sledge hammer, cold chisels, drill and gunpowder, they did not succeed in opening the Safe. The lock being one of "Hall's Patent Powder-proof," they could not get the powder into it, but drilled a hole in the lower panel and forced in a large charge, which was ignited, and although the door, inside and out, showed the explosion not to have been a small one, it was not forced open. We suppose they were the greater part of the night at work on it. We are much gratified at the result of the attempt to enter it, and if the above facts are of any service, you are at liberty to use them. Yours, truly,

BAYNARD & JONES.

GREAT FIRE!—ANOTHER TRIUMPH!!

KNOXVILLE, Tennessee, March 13th, 1859.

Messrs. EVANS & WATSON, Philadelphia:

Gentlemen—It affords me great pleasure to say to you that the Salamander Safe which I purchased of you in February, 1858, proved to be what you recommended it—a sure protection from fire. My storehouse, together with several others, was burned to the ground in March last.—The Safe fell through into the cellar, and was exposed to intense heat for six or eight hours, and when it was taken from the ruins and opened, all its contents where found to be in a perfect state, the books and the papers not being injured any whatever. I can cheerfully recommend your Safes to the community, believing, as I do, that they are as near fire-proof as it is possible for any Safe to be made.

THOMAS J. POWELL.

☞ A large assortment of the above SAFES always on hand, at 304 Chestnut street, (late 24 South Fourth street,) Philadelphia. [Nov. 16, 1859.]

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!! FOR 1859–60. FAREIRA & THOMSON, No. 818 Market street, *above eighth*, south side, PHILADELPHIA, have just opened their

ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF FURS,

manufactured under their immediate supervision, from FURS, selected with the greatest of care from the largest stocks of the *European Market*, embracing every variety and style of

LADIES AND CHILDRENS WEAR.

Those purchasing early will have the benefit of a larger selection. Besides the above goods, we have a fine assortment of BUFFALO ROBES, GENTLEMENS' FUR GLOVES & COLLARS.

The prices for all these goods are at a lower figure than they can be bought any where in the city.

FAREIRA & THOMSON,
818 Market street, Philad'a.

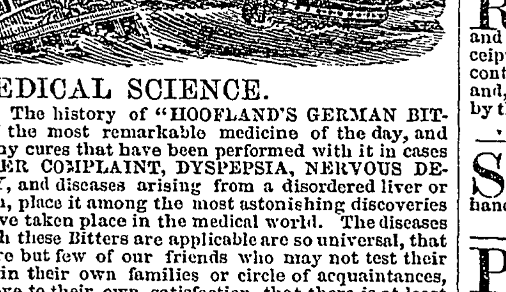
N. B.—*Furs* altered and repaired and *Fur Trimmings* made to order. [Nov. 9, '59–5½m.]

TRUSSES! BRACES!! SUPPORTERS!!! C. H. NEEDLES, S. W. Corner Twelfth and Race streets, PHILADELPHIA.

Practical Adjuster of Rupture Trusses and Mechanical Remedies. Has constantly on hand a large stock of Genuine French Trusses; also, a complete assortment of the best American, including the celebrated Whites Patent Lever Truss, believed by the best authorities to be superior to any yet invented. English and American Supporters and Belts, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Self-Injecting Syringes, adapted to both sexes, in neat portable cases, French Pessaries, Urinal Bags, &c.

Orders and letters of enquiry, will meet prompt attention.

October 19, 1859–1y.



MEDICAL SCIENCE.

The history of "HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS," the most remarkable medicine of the day, and the many cures that have been performed with it in cases of LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DEBILITY, and diseases arising from a disordered liver or stomach, place it among the most astonishing discoveries that have taken place in the medical world. The diseases to which these Bitters are applicable are so universal, that there are but few of our friends who may not test their virtues in their own families or circle of acquaintances, and prove to their own satisfaction that there is at least one remedy among the many advertised medicines, deserving the public commendation. It is a fact that, in the minds of many persons, a prejudice exists against what are called Patent Medicines; but why should this prevent you resorting to an article that has such an array of testimony to support it as Hoofland's German Bitters? Physicians prescribe it, Why should *you* discard it? Judges, usually considered men of talent, have and do use it in their own families. Why should *you* reject it? Clergymen, and those the most eminent, take it; why should not *you?* Let not your prejudice usurp your reason, to the everlasting injury of your health; if you are sick, and require a medicine, try these Bitters.

These Bitters are prepared and sold by Dr. C. M. Jackson, No. 418 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., and by druggists and storekeepers in every town and village in the United States, Canadas, West Indies, and South America, at 75 cents per bottle. See that the signature of C. M. Jackson is on the wrapper of each bottle.

May 11, 1859–1y.

BUTCHER-KNIVES and Carvers, in great variety, for sale at the Hardware Store of JAMES A. BROWN.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want Fashionable Goods.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

L. EVANS & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. Office, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES M. GREEN, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer, Huntingdon, Pa.

W. MEGAHAN & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. B. L. Megahan, General Agent, McConnellstown, Huntingdon county, Pa.

DAVID BLAIR, Miner and Shipper of Broad Top Coal. Office Huntingdon Pa.

G. A. MILLER, Dealer in Groceries, Confectionaries, &c., &c.

C. COUTS, Proprietor of the Mansion House.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '55.

J. S. MILLER, Proprietor of the Jackson House.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines; Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. LEWIS, Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO. Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN, Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

FISHER & SON, Dealers in Dry Goods, Grain, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

LEVI WESTBROOK, Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Morocco Lerther, etc.

JOSEPH REIGGER, Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

OWEN BOAT, Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

RICHARD LANGDON, Miner and Dealer in Broad Top Coal, Hopewell, Bedford county, Pa. [Nov. 3, '58.

AMMERMAN & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Broad Top, Huntingdon co., Penna. [Nov. 3, 1858.

☞ COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.

Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

DRY GOODS!—A fine assortment on hand for the accommodation of customers, at BENJ. JACOBS' "Cheap Corner," Market Square. (oct28)

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

H. K. NEFF, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

OFFICE, Hill street, opposite Dr. Luden, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. April 13, 1859.

JACKSON HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.

MANSION HOUSE,

HILL STREET,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

CHRISTIAN COUTS, Proprietor.

My old patrons and the traveling public in general, may expect warm receptions and good accommodations.

April 6, 1859.

R. ALLISON MILLER,

DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House. April 13, 1859.



VIOLINS,
GUITARS,
SYMPHONIANS, ACCORDEONS AND FIFES,

For sale cheap at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

MUSIC. THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawn—The Jubilee—Hunten's and Bertini's enlarged and improved instructors—Weiland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Winner's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor—Burrowes' Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Base Primer—Howe's Drawing Room Dances—The Chorus Glee Book—Tara's Harp, for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.



BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—

A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Desk Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

READY RECKONER.

A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at *LEWIS' BOOK STORE.*

SCHOOL BOOKS, Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK STORE.*

PAPER! PAPER!! Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

CLOAKING Cloths, Tassals, Cords and Binding, cheap at D. P. GWIN'S.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

ENVELOPES—By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P. GWIN'S, where you will find the largest assortment in town.

LADIES Collars, very cheap and beautiful, at D. P. GWIN'S.

NEW MARBLE YARD

IN HUNTINGDON,

ON MIFFLIN STREET, BETWEEN SMITH AND FRANKLIN.

JAMES M. GREEN informs the citizens of the county generally, that he has opened a MARBLE YARD at the above place, and is prepared to finish marble to order in the best workmanlike manner.

TOMB STONES, BUREAU and STAND TOPS, &c., furnished on short notice, and at reasonable prices.

He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Huntingdon, May 4, 1859–1y.

NOTICE TO ALL!! ☞

The subscriber, who has for more than one year, carried on business in company with Messrs. F. BRANDY, H. GIN, P. WHISKEY, and Mr. LAGER BEER, has this day *dissolved partnership with the above firm!* All claims against the old firm will be paid by the subscriber, and all those indebted to the firm will pay him.

CLOCKS, WATCHES and *JEWELRY* will always be repaired. A good stock of CLOCKS, WATCHES and JEWELRY will be kept on hand for customers who may favor him with a call.

JOSEPH REIGGER.
Huntingdon, March 2, 1859.

FOR EVERYBODY.

TRY THE NEW STORE,

On Hill Street opposite Carmon's Store.

THE BEST
SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,
and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
and a large number of articles too numerous to mention.

The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.
Huntingdon, May 25, 1858.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that



they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.
Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.
Huntingdon, May 16, 1855.

NEW BOOKS!

FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE

THE HOUSE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Rural Architecture; or, How to Build Dwellings, Barns, Stables, and Out Dwellings of all kinds. With a Chapter on Churches and School-Houses. Price, 50 cents.

THE GARDEN: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Horticulture; or, How to Cultivate Vegetables, Fruits, and Flowers. With a Chapter on Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. Price, 50 cents.

THE FARM: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Agriculture; or, How to Cultivate all the Field Crops. With an Essay on Farm Management, etc. Price, 50 cents.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Cattle, Horse, and Sheep Husbandry; or, How to Breed and Rear the Various Tenants of the Barn-yard, etc., etc. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO TALK: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Conversation and Debate, with Directions for Acquiring a Grammatical Style, and more than Five Hundred Common Mistakes Corrected. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO BEHAVE: A NEW POCKET MANAUL of Republican Etiquette, and Guide to Correct Personal Habits; with Rules for Debating Societies and Deliberative Assemblies, etc. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO DO BUSINESS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Affairs and Guide to success in Life; with a Collection of Business Forms, and a Dictionary of Commercial Terms, etc. Price, 50 cents.

WILLIAM AFRICA

HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,

ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.

His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20 1858.]

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!! Keep yourself warm. Call at M. GUTMAN & CO'S Cheap Clothing Store, in Long's new building, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa. A good stock always on hand. (oc28.)

COAL BUCKETS and Shovels, for sale by JAMES A. BROWN.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicinal purposes, at S. S. SMITH'S.

CLOTHING!—A large stock on hand, at the cheap store of BENJ. JACOBS. Call and examine goods and prices. (oct28.)

TRACING MUSLIN, DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER, *White and Colored Card Paper,* For sale at *LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.*

IF YOU WANT TO BE CLOTHED, Call at the store of BENJ. JACOBS.

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept. 9, 1857.

CONFECTIONERIES of the very best. Call at MILLER'S.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

BLANK BOOKS, OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS, For sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

BOOK BINDING. Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at *LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.*

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE! If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

FOR THE LADIES. A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.*

BOOTS & SHOES.—Old and young can be fitted at BENJ. JACOBS' store in Market square, Huntingdon, Pa. (oct28.)

GROCERIES, &c., &c.—Call at the cheap store of BENJ. JACOBS. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices. (oct28.)

BOOTS & SHOES, Hats & Caps, the largest assortment and cheapest to be found at D. P. GWIN'S

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.